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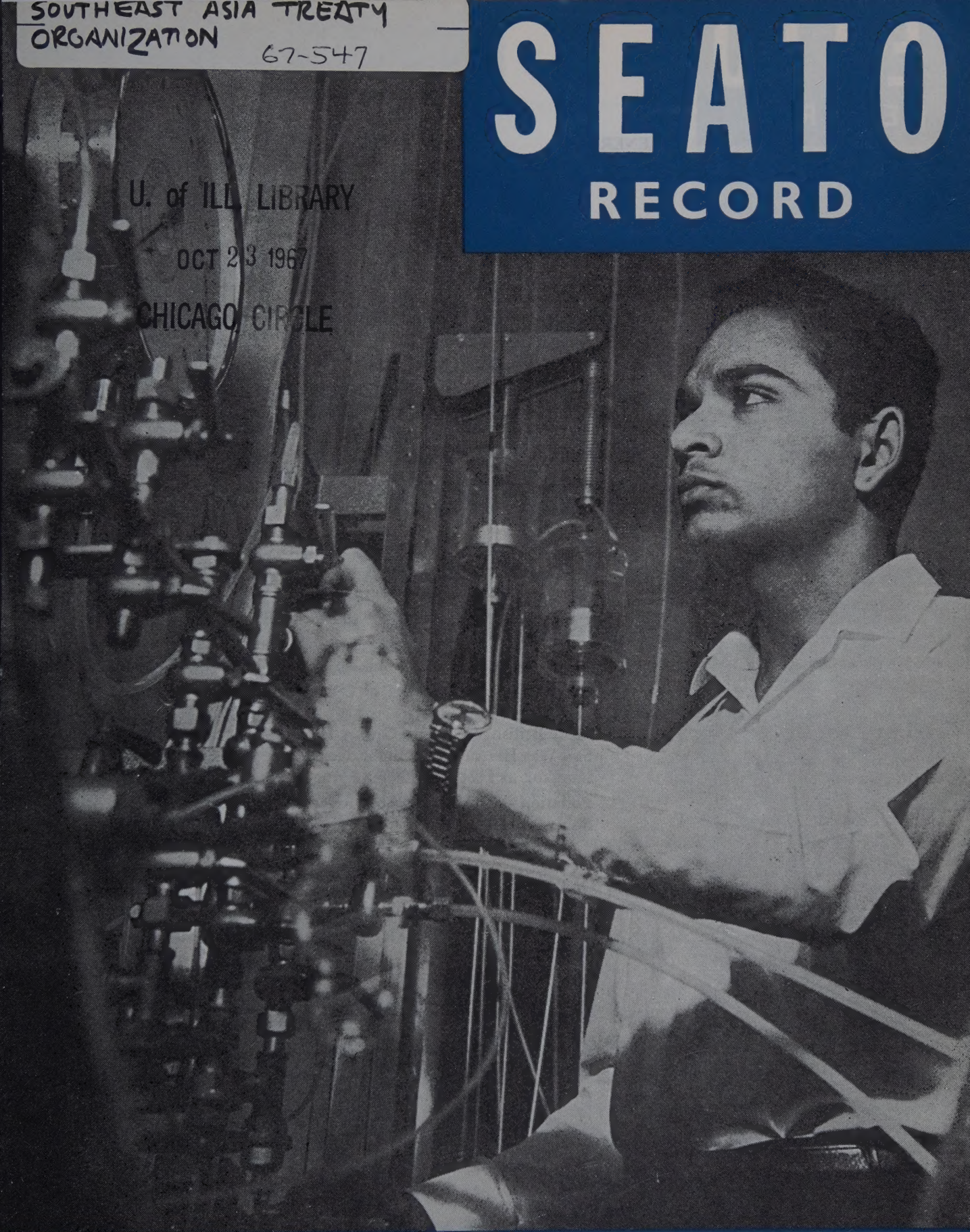

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- AMONG THE DENIZENS OF HEAVEN
- TWELFTH SEATO COUNCIL MEETING
- DIAL 'A' FOR AURORA

SEATO RECORD

SEATO RECORD features significant events in South-East Asia, as well as activities of the Organization and its member nations. It reports statements which reflect attitudes or policies related to SEATO's role as a defensive organization.

SEATO PROJECTS:

SEATO GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

●

SEATO REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE

●

SEATO VEHICLE REBUILD WORKSHOP

●

SEATO SKILLED LABOUR PROJECTS:

Thailand —

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok.
SEATO Vocational Training Centres located in 19 provincial cities.

Pakistan —

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca.
SEATO Technical Training Centre, Karachi.

Philippines —

SEATO Vocational Training Centre, Marikina.

●

SEATO MEDICAL PROJECTS:

Thailand —

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok.
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok.

Pakistan —

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca.

●

SEATO CULTURAL PROGRAM:

Under-Graduate Scholarships, Post Graduate Scholarships, Fellowships, Professorships.

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COVER PICTURE:

Syed Jawad Haider, a second year student of soil engineering at the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok, is shown conducting an experiment to measure the strength of various types of clay used as building foundations. Mr. Haider is a graduate of the West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore.

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ALTHOUGH CONCERNED BY THE CONTINUING THREAT THAT COMMUNIST SUBVERSION AND TERRORISM POSE IN THE TREATY AREA THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE SEATO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AT THE END OF THEIR 12th ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON WAS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SIGNS OF ACCELERATED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION AMONG ASIAN NATIONS.

COMMUNIQUE:

THE 12th meeting of the Council of Ministers of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization opened in Washington, on Tuesday, April 18, and lasted until mid-day on April 20.

The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Viet-Nam, Mr. Tran Van Do, attended the meeting as an observer. Viet-Nam is not a member of the SEATO organization. It is a protocol state under the Manila Treaty which created SEATO in 1954.

France, one of the eight member nations of SEATO, did not send a representative to the meeting this year.

The Secretary-General of SEATO, Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, of the Philippines, and the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. David A. Wraight, of New Zealand, attended the meeting.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, made the welcoming address and opening remarks as representative of the host nation. Opening speeches were also made by the other Council members. The full text follows of the communique issued at the end of the meeting:

In viewing the Treaty Area as a whole, the Council was encouraged by the progress achieved in many directions since it met in Canberra in June 1966. Economic conditions have continued to improve. Transportation and communications have expanded. Ever greater attention is being given to the housing, health, education and general welfare of the people. The easing of political tensions among certain States of the area has been sustained, and has led to greater possibilities for regional co-operation.

The spirit of co-operation within the Asian and Pacific region under Asian initiative has continued to show vigorous growth in many directions. The Asian Development Bank is now a reality; the Asian and Pacific Council has been established and is soon to hold its second ministerial meeting in Bangkok; the Association of South-East Asian States has taken on renewed life; the South-East Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat is pursuing an active program; and there have been several regional or sub-regional conferences devoted to economic development and other matters of mutual concern. The Council observed with gratification these developments, in which SEATO members are working towards common ends with other countries.

The Council reaffirmed its conclusion in 1965 and again in 1966 that "history shows that the tolerance of aggression increases the danger to free societies everywhere". It reaffirmed its

Communique

belief "that the rule of law should prevail and that international agreements should be honoured and steps taken to make them operative". It again declared its "conviction that the elimination of aggression is essential to the establishment and maintenance of a reliable peace".

Communist aggression, both overt and by subversion, infiltration and terrorism accompanied by vicious propaganda, remains a major threat to the peace and security of the area.

The Council expressed its conviction that the threat in the treaty area cannot be considered in isolation from global problems of peace and security. The outcome of the struggle now going on against aggression, both overt and by subversion, would, the Council believed, have profound effects, not only in Asia, but throughout the world. It was therefore of the utmost importance that these aggressions should not succeed.

The Council reaffirmed its conviction that SEATO continues to have a prime role in deterring or repelling aggression in all its forms while at the same time helping to improve economic and social conditions in the area.

The Members of the Council reaffirmed "their faith in the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments", as stated in the preamble to the Treaty. They look forward to the day when there will be peace and reconciliation throughout the area and when the resources and talents of all countries, irrespective of ideology, can be devoted towards constructive efforts to achieve a better life for mankind.

VIET-NAM

The Council welcomed the persistent efforts of the Republic of Viet-Nam, the United States Government, the United Kingdom as Co-chairman of the Geneva Conferences of 1954 and 1962, and other members of the Alliance, as well as of many interested third parties to bring about a peaceful resolution of the conflict in South-East Asia. It recorded its disappointment that Hanoi had rejected all the opportunities open to it for negotiations on a reasonable basis.

It agreed that reciprocity is an essential element of any acceptable proposal for reduction in the fighting. Members of the Council reiterated their common resolve to persist tirelessly in the search for a just and lasting peace in Viet-Nam.

The Council noted with grave concern that North Viet-Nam continues its aggression by means of armed attack against the Republic of Viet-Nam, in patent violation of the principles of international law and of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962. It noted that during the past year North Viet-Nam has continued to infiltrate arms and combat personnel into South Viet-Nam, including large units of the regular army of North Viet-Nam. It noted also that Communist military operations in South Viet-Nam have long been directed and controlled by North Viet-Nam, and that recently there has been made public evidence further confirming the long standing presence in the South of generals of the regular Army of the North.

Who was there?...

The leaders of the National Delegations to the Twelfth Council Meeting were:

AUSTRALIA	**The Rt. Hon. Paul Hasluck, M.P., Minister for External Affairs.**
NEW ZEALAND	**The Rt. Hon. Keith Holyoake, C.H., M.P., Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs.**
PAKISTAN	**H.E. Mr. A. Hilaly, S. Pk., Ambassador to the United States.**
PHILIPPINES	**H.E. Narciso Ramos, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.**
THAILAND	**H.E. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs.**
UNITED KINGDOM	**The Rt. Hon. George Brown, M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.**
UNITED STATES	**The Hon. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State.**
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM (Observer)	**H.E. Dr. Tran Van Do, Minister of Foreign Affairs.**

Communique

The Council heard with deep interest a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam. It reaffirmed its admiration for the courage and determination with which the Government and people of the Republic of Viet-Nam are defending their freedom and its concern and sympathy for the suffering so long endured by the Vietnamese people.

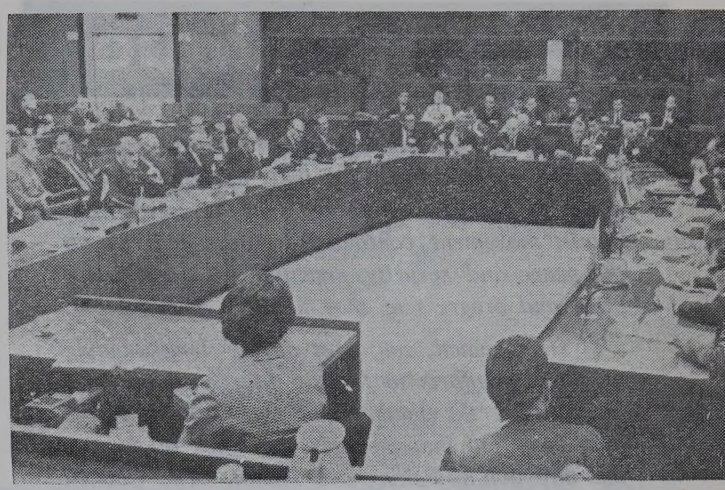
Council Members welcomed the progress which is being made by the Republic of Viet-Nam in the political, economic and social fields, in particular the promulgation of a new Constitution, the holding of local elections and preparations for national elections in September. They also welcomed the program for national reconciliation announced by the Republic of Viet-Nam and expressed their hope that those South Vietnamese who have been misled or coerced by the Communists would make use of the opportunity now open to them to contribute to the political progress and prosperity of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The Council noted that the aggression against the Republic of Viet-Nam is supported by a world-wide Communist propaganda campaign which has systematically distorted essential facts about the origin and the nature of the conflict and the present situation in Viet-Nam. The Council expressed regret that this campaign has misled many people of good intent.

MAJOR THREAT

The Council again recalled that various Communist leaders have declared their belief that the assault on the Republic of Viet-Nam is a critical test of the concept of what they call a "war of national liberation" but which is in reality a technique of aggression to impose Communist domination. It reaffirmed its conclusion at Manila in 1964, at London in 1965 and at Canberra in 1966, that the defeat of this aggression is essential to the security of South-East Asia and would provide convincing proof that Communist expansion by such tactics will not be permitted.

The Council noted with appreciation the increases in military, economic and humanitarian assistance by member governments to the Republic of Viet-Nam during the past year, in fulfilment of, or consistent with, their obligations under the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. The Council also noted with appreciation the increase in such assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam from non-SEATO members, notably the substantial increase in the armed forces provided by the Republic of Korea. Member Governments reaffirmed their determination to maintain, and where possible to increase, their efforts in support of Viet-Nam in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.



Delegates are pictured above at the opening session of the 12th annual meeting of the SEATO Council of Ministers held in Washington in April. The meeting was chaired by the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, delegate of the host country.

LAOS

The Council expressed its serious concern over the continuing violation by North Viet-Nam of the 1962 Geneva Agreements through such acts as the maintenance of North Vietnamese military forces in Laos, the use of these forces against the Royal Government of Laos, and the use of the territory of Laos to reinforce and supply the Communist forces in South Viet-Nam, and to support insurgency in Thailand.

The Council again called for the implementation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and expressed support for the efforts of Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma's Government of National Union to obtain peace by securing the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of an independent and neutral Laos.

Communique

The Council expressed deep concern over the resurgence of Communist activity in Central Luzon in the Philippines and agreed that this local Communist movement continued to pose a threat to the peace and security essential to the development and progress of that SEATO member.

The Council, conscious of the long-standing Communist efforts to foment insurgency in Thailand, noted the increase of such efforts in the past year and the conclusive evidence of support and direction by Peking and Hanoi. The Council was encouraged by Thailand's determination to defeat this Communist threat. It noted the Royal Thai Government's effective moves against the existing guerrilla forces and the impressive rural programs designed primarily to enhance the well-being of the people and to strengthen further their capacity to resist Communist blandishments and alien domination. The Council reiterated the determination expressed in earlier communiques to do whatever is necessary to assist that country to eliminate the threat.

THAILAND

The Council noted that Thailand, despite the problems of Communist subversion at home, is contributing actively to the defence of the Republic of Viet-Nam. It also noted that, in addition to sending contingents from all three of its armed services to serve in Viet-Nam, Thailand is allowing other SEATO members to use Thailand's military installations and facilities for purposes of common defence, both with a view to shortening the war in Viet-Nam and to contributing to the effort to make "another Viet-Nam" impossible.

The Council reaffirmed its support for SEATO's role in assisting national efforts in countering subversion. It expressed its satisfaction with the steadily increasing capability shown by SEATO, under the energetic direction of the Secretary-General, to find appropriate means of complementing the already vigorous efforts of member countries to combat this Communist tactic.

The Council reaffirmed its continued support for the economic, medical and cultural activities of SEATO and expressed satisfaction with the Organization's efforts to ensure that these activities are being carefully directed to complement and augment national and regional programs. The Council took particular note of the progress during the year in many projects, including the Thai-SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, the SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, the Skilled Labour Projects and the SEATO Regional Agricultural Research Project in the economic field; the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory and the SEATO Clinical Research Centre in the medical field; and the Tribal Research Centre; also the Research Fellowships, Post-Graduate and Undergraduate scholarships, professorships and the recent seminar on problems of youth under the cultural program.

CIVIL AID

The Council reviewed the progress in the transition of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering to the independent and greatly expanded Asian Institute of Technology. It noted that the transition will be completed during the coming year.

The Council noted that the Philippines and Thailand have submitted various economic project proposals under the economic program of the Organization mainly designed to help strengthen their national economies and thereby to increase their capacity to resist Communist subversion. Pakistan also has submitted an extensive project for economic assistance. The Council agreed to give sympathetic and urgent attention to those proposals.

MILITARY COOPERATION

The Council approved the report of the Military Advisers and paid tribute to the work of the Military Planning Office during the past year. The Council reiterated its conviction that the continuous planning and periodic military exercises carried out under the aegis of SEATO have helped to underline the determination of SEATO members to guarantee South-East Asia's freedom from Communist domination, thereby helping to deter aggression within the Treaty Area.

Communique

The Pakistan delegate wished it to be recorded that he did not participate in the drafting of the communique and that the views expressed in it do not necessarily reflect the position of the Government of Pakistan.

The Council accepted the invitation of the Government of New Zealand to hold its next meeting in Wellington.

The Council expressed its gratitude to the Government and people of the United States for their hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting. The Council voted warm thanks to the Chairman, the Honourable Dean Rusk.

WHAT THEY SAID

EXTRACTS FROM THE OPENING STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS ATTENDING THE 12th SEATO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, MEETING IN WASHINGTON

MR. PAUL HASLUCK, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"IT seems to us appropriate that the SEATO Council should meet in Washington this time since it is the United States which is carrying the greatest share of the burden of combatting the present aggression in South-East Asia.

"In the whole effort of peace-keeping the United States of America, by reason of its power and its acceptance of the responsibilities of power, is doing what it can to keep the peace of the world.

"Yet this task does not belong to the United States alone. The task of peace-keeping and the great and urgent preliminary business of giving a guarantee of security to nations that otherwise would not have it are a common concern and should be a shared responsibility.

"What happens in the SEATO area affects people in other lands. Conversely, what happens in the region is itself affected by global events and by the relationships between nations over those global events. We hear talk of peace. Let us face the reality that the working out of a just and enduring peace — a peace that will not be such as to destroy the liberty of millions of people but a peace that has some prospect of lasting long enough to enable the nations all to get on with their main task of making life better in human terms for their peoples — cannot be brought about by the endeavours of any single nation, however powerful, and will not have a sound prospect of lasting unless all great powers have a mind to help at the task.

"We who live in the region know that underlying all of the problems of cooperation between nations and the advancement of the welfare of peoples in Asia there are still basic problems of security and political stability. It is still necessary to remove fear from many of the independent countries of Asia before they can give their whole attention to the great tasks of political, social and economic advancement.

"Protection of their freedom of choice is one of the great issues of foreign affairs in many parts of Asia today and at the present time that issue presents itself chiefly for newly-independent countries as a question whether the ending of colonialism shall be succeeded by a new imperialism — whether the tutelage of the colonial powers of the past shall be replaced by the stern and rigid guidance of a Communist neighbour in the present.

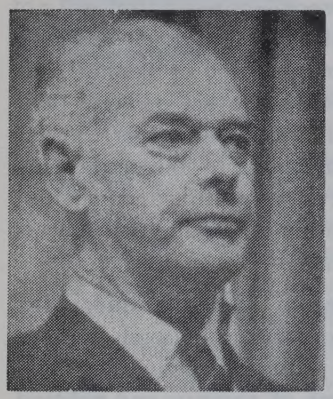
"In dealing with questions of security — and in essence this is the removal of fear and the protection of the freedom of political choice — the aid of non-Asian powers in cooperation with the nations and people of Asia is required and the purpose of SEATO is to help make such cooperation possible.

"It is in keeping with this view that Australia has taken part in Asian affairs. Our work in SEATO is not the whole of our work. With many other nations we are cooperating in an effort to advance social and economic conditions and to promote cooperation between nations throughout the whole of Asia.

More civil aid

"I turn now to Viet-Nam. In compliance with our obligations under SEATO as interpreted by our own Government following a request from the Government of South Viet-Nam for assistance in its resistance to Communist aggression, Australia is giving military support....in addition we have reviewed our civil aid program so as to bring about a considerable increase.

"The Australian Government's assistance in the defence of South Viet-Nam, in keeping with its SEATO obligations, is firm."



MR. K. J. HOLYOAKE, NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"WE meet today as partners and allies in SEATO with the shadow of the conflict in Viet-Nam still dark upon mankind's hopes and strivings for peace. The problem of bringing peace to that war-torn country will rightly be the focal point of our deliberations.

"I do not think any of us see issuing from this meeting some striking new formula which overnight will bring peace to war-torn Viet-Nam. What is needed for that, and all that is needed, is for the Communist aggressor to match the evident willingness of the Government of South Viet-Nam and her allies to work towards an honourable peace. But there is great value in sharing each other's counsel and in reaffirming our dedication to a common purpose.

"Other nations, my own among them, have joined in this great cause. SEATO members have pledged themselves to protect the right of the people of South Viet-Nam to govern themselves. A willingness to meet aggression is the inescapable price of peace. It is a price we must be prepared to pay now or be forced to pay later and perhaps more dearly.

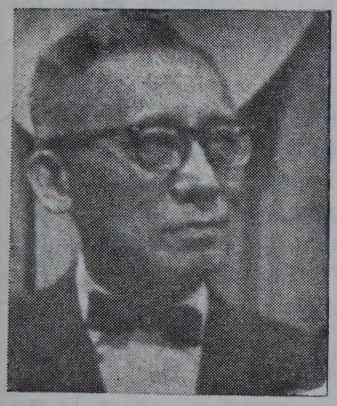
"It would be unduly optimistic to assume that there will be an early end to the military struggle. Great gains have been made. Two years ago the Communist aggressors believed that their campaign of assassination and terror would soon be crowned by military victory over South Viet-Nam and her allies. Now they are struggling to sustain a war they cannot win. But they remain bitterly determined, and have the support of other Communist powers."

MR. A. HILALY, AMBASSADOR OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED STATES

"MR. CHAIRMAN, my country has viewed with grave concern the continuance and the intensification of the war in Asia with the ever-present danger that it may lead to a conflagration of much more serious dimensions. Our position on this unfortunate and tragic conflict was stated in the last meeting of this august body and was indicated in the joint communique that was issued at its close. We continue to believe that, in order to bring peace and stability, it is necessary to return to the basis on which agreement was originally reached among all the interested countries.

"We in Pakistan are engaged in the economic development of our resources as a means of raising the standard of living of our people. For this vast undertaking, peace and tranquillity are essential, as well as cooperation among the countries of the region. The efforts made by SEATO in the direction of fostering economic cooperation and development among its member countries have been modest. But we believe that these efforts are symbolic of the primary purpose

of SEATO, which is to promote peace and stability in our area, so that economic development and social change can be brought about in an orderly fashion, and without violence and turmoil. We also believe that all countries should make earnest efforts to remove the causes of international conflict by honouring their international commitments and respecting the rights of all people to self-determination."



MR. NARCISO RAMOS, PHILIPPINES SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"TODAY, as the war continues to rage in Viet-Nam, in that land across a narrow strip of sea from our shores, we in the Philippines are convinced more than ever before of the validity of the SEATO idea, of the continuing pertinence of the existence of SEATO as a defensive shield for our region.

"It is indeed appropriate that this Council of Ministers meeting is being held in the capital of the nation which bears the greatest share of the burden of defending the freedom of South Viet-Nam and of South-East Asia and whose commitment to that defence is daily affirmed by the blood of its young men.

Nations respond

"Although SEATO, as an organization, is not directly involved in the war in Viet-Nam, the majority of its members, including the Philippines, in the spirit of SEATO and in explicit recognition of their responsibilities under the Treaty, have in fact responded to the call for help of one of its Protocol states.

"This in itself is another proof, if proof be needed, of the validity and efficacy of our organization as a defensive force and of the determination of its members to resist Communist aggression in the Treaty area.

"The stand being made in South Viet-Nam by the members of SEATO, together with the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Viet-Nam itself, and the very existense of SEATO as a deterrent to aggression have given the nations in the Treaty Area the needed security, the breathing spell to enable them to get on with the urgent business of national development and regional cooperation.

"We in the Philippines have special reason to welcome SEATO's present emphasis on civic action and counter-subversion not only because it can help us meet the threat of Communism by attacking this menace at its roots but also because we need every assistance we can get in our effort to give to our people the richer life that they deserve.

"The Philippines, therefore, has a vital stake in SEATO, in its continued existence, in its increasing vitality. We have a stake in its potential to help us improve the lives of our people. We have a stake in the security provided by its defensive shield behind which we can pursue with greater vigour the urgent task of building our nation and, together with our neighbours, strengthening our region."

MR. THANAT KHOMAN, THAILAND'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"AS far as my country is concerned, it has done and will continue to do what it can to inject life into the Organization so that it may usefully serve the cause of peace and freedom. The decision of the Thai Government recently to allow SEATO allies, particularly the United States, to use military installations and facilities in Thailand is designed to give a meaning to the Organization. Indeed, if today the Communist tide is being contained in South Viet-Nam and has not spilled over into the rest of Asia, we owe it to the gallantry of the dedicated fighters from our freedom-loving countries and, in no small measure, to the willingness of the Thai Government and people to bear the risks involved in the military cooperation with our SEATO allies, especially the United States.

"In so doing, let me emphasize here that the Thai nation has been prompted by the determination to deny the aggressors the enjoyment of an undeserved victory, to help shorten the war and alleviate the

sufferings and the sacrifices of the victims of aggression as well as their defenders and most important of all to ensure that small nations in Asia have the possibility to survive and live in freedom and in honour.

"As far as Thailand is concerned, its objective has been and will always be to create a peaceful and secure surrounding in which the freedom and welfare of the Thai people can be assured of a full and continuing development in close and effective cooperation with nations near and far."

MR. GEORGE BROWN, BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"THE battle is being fought to enable the people of South Viet-Nam to choose their own future in their own way.

"All my sympathy goes to all those who are suffering as a consequence of this bloody war.

"The tragic fact is that it could easily give way to negotiations if only we could get a response from Hanoi to any of the reasonable and honourable proposals made from so many quarters.

"My Government's policy, as you know, is not to send troops to Viet-Nam. But let me make it quite clear that we fully recognize the right of South Viet-Nam to defend itself against the ruthless attempt to take over the country by force; and we equally recognize South Viet-Nam's right to ask other countries — including some represented here — to help in this defence.

"Our position is simply that our own contribution can best be made outside the military field. That we are intensely concerned over the continuation of this war, we have amply shown by our attempts to bring it to a conclusion. I don't need to remind you of the efforts which both my Prime Minister and I have made, in consultation with our friends and allies, to bring about negotiations for a just and lasting peace in Viet-Nam.

"Our association with East Asia goes back over a very long period of time. We intend to continue that association and we believe that is what the people of the area wish us to do.

"We are all saddened, burdened and preoccupied by the continuing war in Viet-Nam. But while that casts a shadow over our deliberations, we are, I believe, entitled to draw hope and comfort from another great development taking place today in East Asia. This development is the growing desire and determination of the peoples of the area to shape their own destinies, to assume the responsibility that is rightfully theirs for their own future, and for the future they will leave to their children.

"I see an awareness among the leaders of the area, that for East Asia, as for Europe, strength lies in unity.

"This is why there is so much interest in the proposals which exist for regional cooperation. And I like to think, indeed I am sure, that in the birth of this new spirit of cooperation SEATO has played a part. But history has shown that those who founded our organization were wise not to limit it to a military alliance but to include economic cooperation too.

"And that economic cooperation, which in the nature of things was first designed for members of SEATO has now widened its benefits and services to other countries in the area. What started out as the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering has proved such a success that it is now to extend its scope and usefulness as the Asian Institute of Technology. We can surely be proud that this Institute, now to offer its facilities to so wide an area, began as a SEATO project."

MR. DEAN RUSK, AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE

"WHILE the Council has made clear the determination of its members to meet their commitments to repel aggression, either overt or indirect, it has made equally clear that the goal of this Alliance is peace.

"Last year, after taking cognizance of the efforts of many governments and individuals to initiate negotiations looking toward peace in Viet-Nam, it expressed

the 'common resolve' of its members 'to do everything in their power to promote the peaceful settlement of the conflict.' Since then there have been many further efforts to get peace talks started. My government has made clear that we are willing to try any promising path to peace. We are prepared to talk about a final settlement—and then work out the steps by which it might be reached. We are prepared to take steps to de-escalate the conflict, whenever we are assured that the North will take appropriate corresponding steps.

"But every effort we and others have made to talk peace has met a curt refusal by Hanoi. There is much evidence that Hanoi is sustained by the hope that dissenting opinion, here or abroad, will cause the United States to abandon, or weaken, its support of South Viet-Nam. Any such supposition is a basic miscalculation which prolongs the war, thus adding to the casualties.

"I believe that President Johnson expressed the resolve of a large majority of the American people when he said: We will not be defeated. We will not grow tired. We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of meaningless agreement.

Search for peace

"And that, I believe, is the resolve of all who are helping South Viet-Nam to repel this aggression. At the same time, we shall continue unceasingly the search for a peaceful settlement. Eventually Hanoi must realize that it will not be permitted to conquer South Viet-Nam.

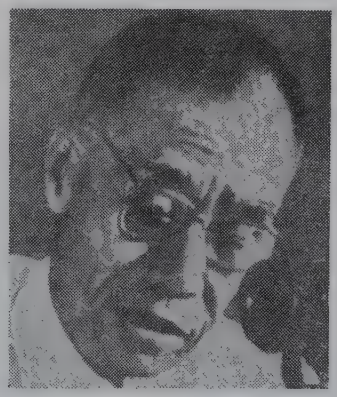
"Let me say a word about the wider significance of SEATO. We all recognize that security is only the foundation on which nations seek to build better lives for their citizens. The Council has repeatedly expressed the dedication of this Alliance to economic development and social progress.

"I believe that we see, all of us, solid grounds for confidence in the future of South-East Asia—indeed of the free nations of East Asia and the Western Pacific generally. Many individual nations have made dramatic economic progress. New regional organizations have come into being that carry with them tremendous promise.

"Moreover, last August agreements were reached to bring to an end the sterile confrontation between Indonesia and its neighbours in Malaysia and Singapore.

"All of these developments are essentially due to the good sense and creative spirit of the peoples and governments of East and South-East Asia. Yet I think it is fair to relate them in some degree to a growing climate of security and confidence in the area, and to relate that climate in turn to South Viet-Nam's heroic efforts to defend itself, to the efforts of other nations to assist South Viet-Nam, and to the broad contribution that SEATO as a whole has made over a long period of years.

"So, even as we continue with the difficult and complex tasks in South Viet-Nam, and with our other efforts to insure security among the members of SEATO, let us look outward to what is happening in all of Asia."



DR. TRAN VAN DO, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (OBSERVER)

"THERE is little doubt that international Communism is the main actor who lurks behind the Indochinese convulsions. It supports, supplies, directs the Viet Cong and it trains them to use all the ghastly weapons in the service of totalitarianism, such as terrorism, sabotage, intimidation and propaganda, and now, open armed attacks. But the revolting fact is that the North Vietnamese Government, itself a party to the Geneva Accords, has deliberately violated these accords by initiating a war which actually makes them meaningless.

"Hanoi has tried in vain to conceal its omnipotent role by using the façade of a so-called Front of Liberation. The façade progressively crumbled, showing hard-core Communist cadres and regulars from the North Vietnamese People's Army in direct action.

"At this point, the very admissions by Communist official media have established that the Front is nothing but an arm and an instrument of the Hanoi regime. I should like to point out that the latest documents captured from the Viet Cong stronghold in Zone C have revealed that most of the important military chiefs of the Front are simply generals of the North Vietnamese People's Army sent to the South.

"Since its inception, the Front has carried out faithfully all directives coming from Hanoi, including a persistent refusal to consider any attempt to promote a negotiated settlement.

"Our request for American assistance to defend the independence of Viet-Nam was in full conformity with the policy of the United States as stated in Geneva. According to a declaration, dated 21 July 1954, the Government of the United States would view any renewal of the aggression in violation of the Geneva Agreements with grave concern and as seriously threatening international peace and security.

"From another standpoint, the American assistance to Viet-Vam has greatly increased the confidence in SEATO by the free nations in the area. They realized that some of its members, individually and jointly, have lived up to their obligations and assumed their responsibility with determination.

Critics doubtful

"Some critics of our common policy have expressed doubt about the possibility of defeating Communism in a situation like Viet-Nam. They argue that the Communists are unparalleled experts in guerrilla warfare, that the people of Viet-Nam seem to have resigned to accept Communist tyranny, that no amount of pacification can restore Government services in the countryside which has always been firmly dominated by the Communists since the days of French colonialism.

"The year of 1966 has clearly shown that the detractors and prophets of doom were wrong.

"One salient fact can be singled out: Communist aggression has no chance to succeed as long as the Free World shows enough unity and enough persistence.

"The need to persevere is all the more pressing since a glimmering hope seems to point toward a reasonable settlement of the Viet-Nam conflict.

"South Viet-Nam is fully aware of the universal desire of achieving peace through negotiations. She is equally aware of the Communist traditional deviousness and bad faith. The experience of the 1954 Geneva Agreements shows that there is no substitute for a strong posture if we want to prevent aggression over a long period.

"Military preparedness on the part of SEATO members is still one of the most effective guarantees of the independence and liberty of the people of East Asia and the Pacific."

LIEUT. GEN. JESUS M. VARGAS, SEATO SECRETARY-GENERAL

"THIS meeting is one of great moment. Let no one deny that South-East Asia at this time is the key area for the peace of the world, the Communists' proving ground for theories of subversion, guerrilla warfare and their so-called 'peoples wars', the cockpit of the struggle for Communist domination. It is also our own testing ground for effective economic development.

"It is a campaign to thrust on the peoples of South-East Asia a form of government and a way of life that they neither need nor want; a campaign which receives its direction, encouragement and material support from external sources.

"It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the governments of a number of countries in the area have joined with their more powerful friends in forming a collective security orgrnization to oppose this campaign with positive action of their own. That they should today retain their faith in collective security, as expressed in SEATO, is not surprising either. For recent history has shown that the path of neutralism and appeasement — the only other alternative — fails, and fails dangerously.

Diverse aid

"The presence of SEATO allies in Viet-Nam is predicated on the provisions of the Manila Pact. And since this is an alliance of free countries whose foreign policies are united in their aims but diverse in their emphasis, the mode and scale of their assistance are also diverse.

"The resolute opposition being waged by free world countries against Communist aggression in South Viet-Nam has had its salutary effects elsewhere in the area. On the other hand, if South Viet-Nam fell into Communist hands, there would be an undeniable weakening of the position of the free countries of the region in general, both from the political and military points of view; they would not have the peace and the security necessary for their economic development."

AMONG THE DENIZENS OF HEAVEN

"NOT very many architects I know are working among *garudas*, *singhas*, and *apsaras*," said Mr. Pierre Pichard, a young French architect working with a Thai restoration team at the ancient ruins of Pimai, 300 kilometres north-east of Bangkok.

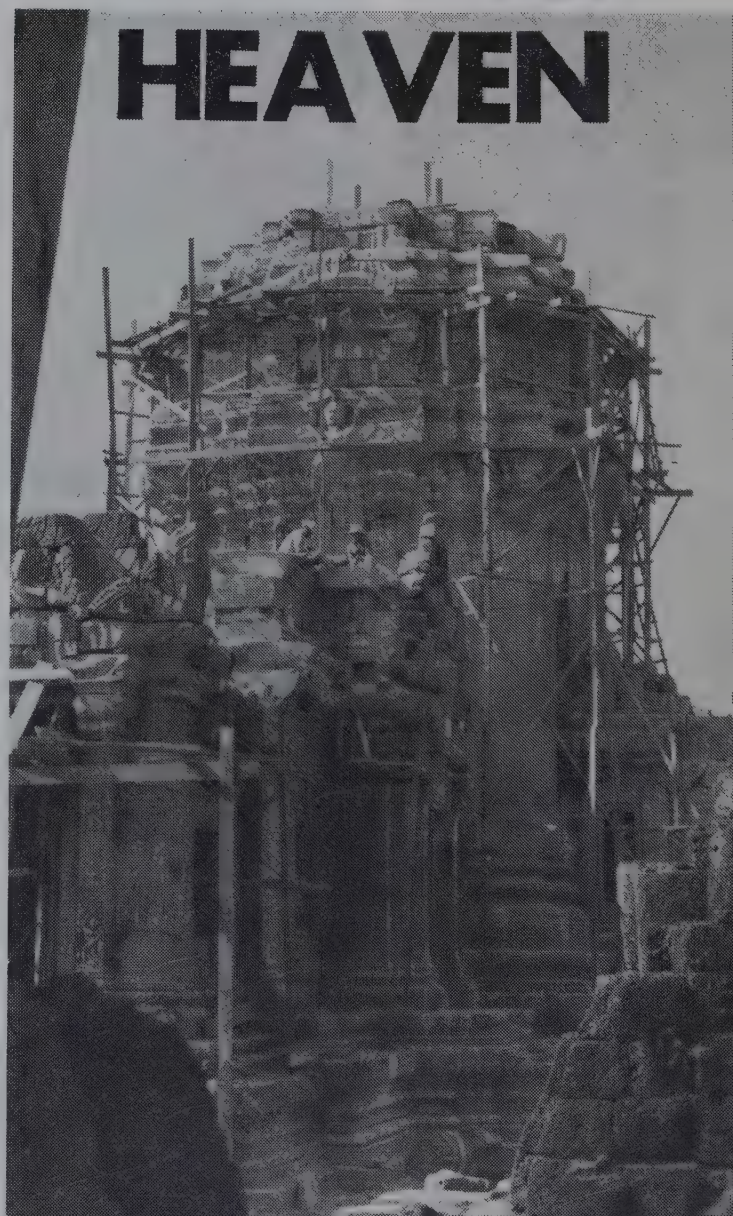
The *garuda* is king of birds, vehicle for the god Rama; the *singha* is a lion; and the *apsara* a female denizen of a heaven. These and a host of other creatures and deities from the Hindu mythology adorn the stones of Pimai, built some 900 years ago by the Khmers as a Buddhist shrine.

Some of the stones have slid to the ground with the passage of time. Others have been carefully brought down from their insecure positions since the restoration project was launched three years ago by Mr. Dhanit Yupho Director-General of the Fine Arts Department. The work is under the directorship of Prince Yachai Chitrabongse of Thailand's Silpakorn (Fine Arts) University.

Part of French aid

Mr. Pichard joined the team last December, being recommended by Mr. B. P. Groslier, Director of Research, Ecole Fransçaise d'Extreme-Orient. His services represent part of the assistance rendered Thailand by the French Government through SEATO.

Prince Yachai and Mr. Pichard guided our party, their guests for the day, among the stones now temporarily ornamenting the ground, pointing to the pieces soon to be hauled up to their rightful places, and to those which remained to be puzzled over.



STORY IN STONE

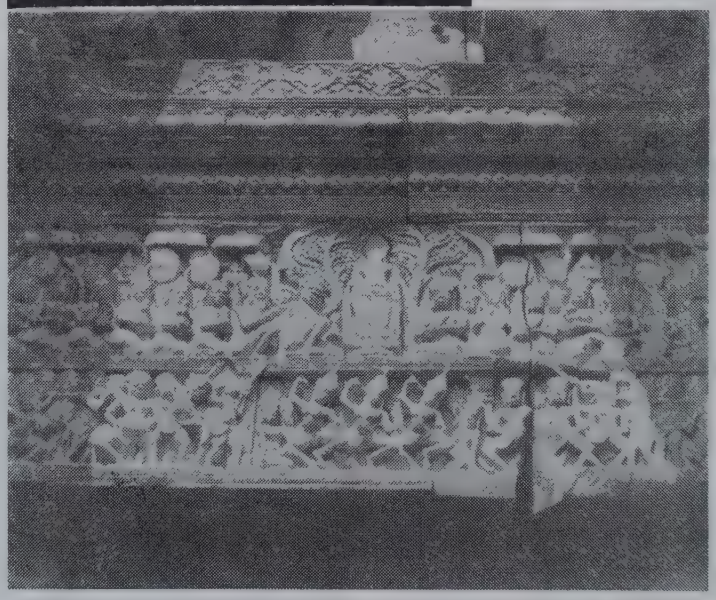
Overhead the giant claws of a brilliantly yellow crane were lowering an identified part of an arch to where it belonged while a group of workmen stood against the sky waiting to ease the grey stone into place.

The structure under restoration is the main *prang* of the sanctuary — *prang* is Thai for a type of temple-tower. It stands in the middle of the inner courtyard in the 15-acre complex which in its original state contained four ponds, one in each corner, four monasteries, four gates — one at each cardinal point, two smaller *prang*, and a series of raised galleries separating the inner from the outer courtyard. Many of the smaller *prang* and galleries, built of sandstone and laterite, have crumbled down; But much is left standing, and lends to the place that special air of drama associated with the careless lapse of centuries.

"A few years ago I was in Iran, building modern tombs for some ancient poets," Mr. Pichard told us. "I was trying to understand a little bit of the spirit of Persian poetry. Now I'm learning a little about Buddhism. I suppose you might say I approach poetry and religion through architecture."

We went inside the *prang*, walking through a doorway the plan of which we had seen on Mr. Pichard's drawing board half an hour earlier. We looked up at a lintel depictiing the Lord Buddha being attacked by Mara — the Spirit-Prince of Temptation — and his powerful army. Another lintel above another doorway serenely showed the Buddha in the attitude of meditation — Mara having been subdued and enlightenment attained.

The Naga or king serpent spreads its protective hood behind Buddha's crowned head on this piece of stone. The gods are seated cross-legged in a row on both sides of Buddha and underneath them on the lower part of the lintel, the people on their knees, legs curved and arms raised high, with offerings in their hands and on their heads, are caught for all time in their sinuous, dance-like gestures.



Pictured above is the western lintel of the main prang representing the crowned Buddha subjugating King Maha Jambu.

The exact date of Pimai has not been established, but archeological opinions seem to concur that it was probably constructed during the reign of King Suriyavarman I (1002-1049 A.D.) of Cambodia. Another famous king — Jayavarman VII (1181-1201) was represented by a statue carved in his honour (now in the National Museum in Bangkok), although lovers of legendary Pimai still refer to the statue by its storied name of King Bhramadate.

"An enchanting and exciting legend," Mr. Pichard said, raising his voice above the din of stone-tapping from above.

The other two important names of this legend are Prince Bajit and the Lady Orapim, the irresistible beauty who was abducted many times — once by King Bhramadat, and every time outwitting her abductor while remaining true to the Prince, who was one of the many incarnations of Buddha.

Separated from Prince Bajit and after several daring adventures, she changed herself into a man, entered monkhood, and rose to become Supreme Patriarch. She built an exquisite pavilion containing murals depicting the story of her love for Bajit up to the time they parted, and had the pavilion watched day and night for a visitor who would come and weep tears of recognition. The day came when Bajit finally turned up and Orapim changed back to a beautiful woman, loyal to her man to the very happy end.

Outside the *prang*, Mr. Pichard's wife Francoise was sitting on a block of stone — one of those which are still an enigma to the restoration team — sketching the faces of demons carved on another block standing before her. "Such a wealth of subjects," she said. "Gods, demons, Buddhas, dancers, and kings whose

names I cannot pronounce." And village children often come to watch her draw, to whom the sight of a fair-haired woman with her swiftly moving pencil is the only novelty in the familiar scene.

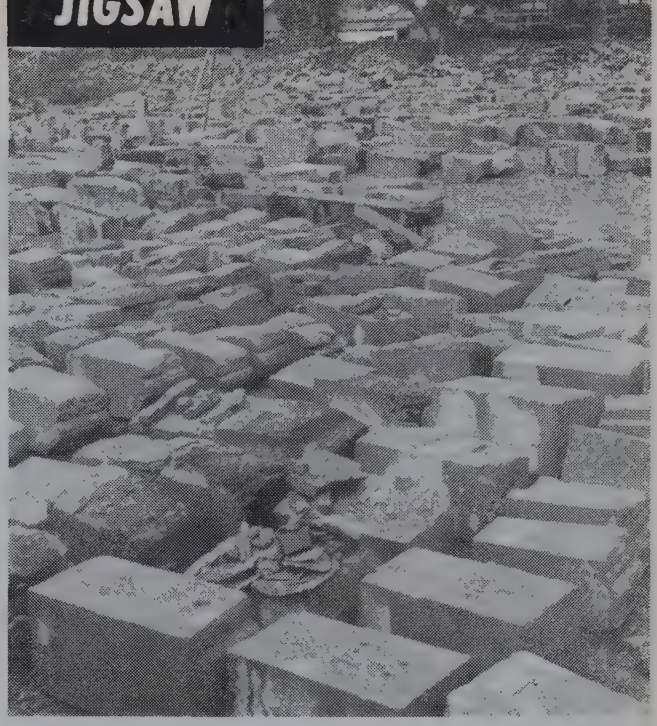
Prince Yachai has put up the couple in one of the guest houses in the Fine Arts Department's residence-office compound on the bank of the river Mun, five minutes' walk from the site of the shrine. Here, four stone lions, whose combined age is over 3,000 years, guard the flag-pole, and the area along the edge of a lily pond serves as an open-air art gallery where priceless fragments from the shrine are displayed.

Peaceful scene

From his studio windows Mr. Pichard could watch modern trucks and timeless buffaloes ambling past the long narrow wooden bridge across the river. Only once in a while would a barge drift by to ruffle the peaceful water.

"Obviously it would be hard to find better working conditions," he said. His assignment is for six to eight months, but both he and Prince Yachai are hoping that this French-SEATO participation in the project will be extended for another six.

JIGSAW



Slabs of stone, each bearing numbers, are arranged in specific groups later to be used in fitting together, like a giant jigsaw, many of the buildings duing the restoration work at Pimai.

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"Do you know where the name Pimai comes from?" Mr. Pichard asked us. "It was called after the prince whose name means 'He Who Is Revered by the People and Whose Name is Vimaya.' Vimaya is Sanskrit for 'without illusion.'

"I don't know very much about illusion. But the reality of Pimai is very satisfying," said Mr. Pichard. (C.B.)

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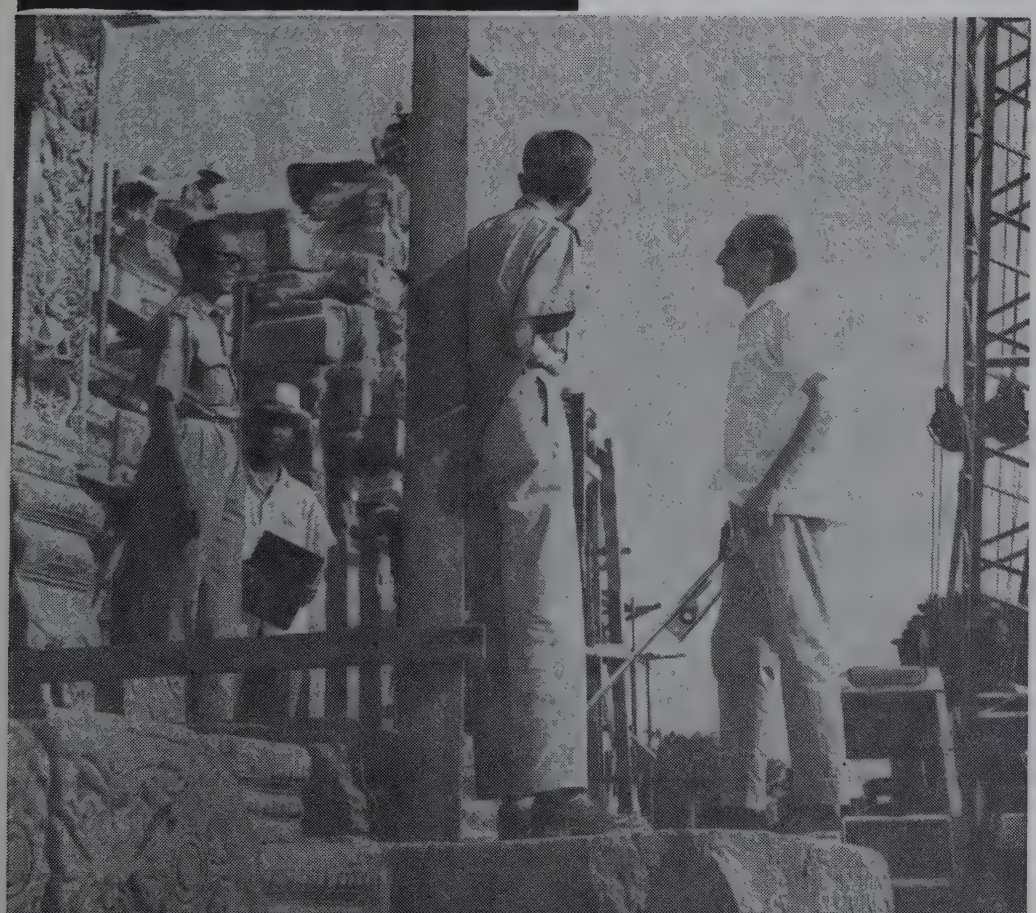
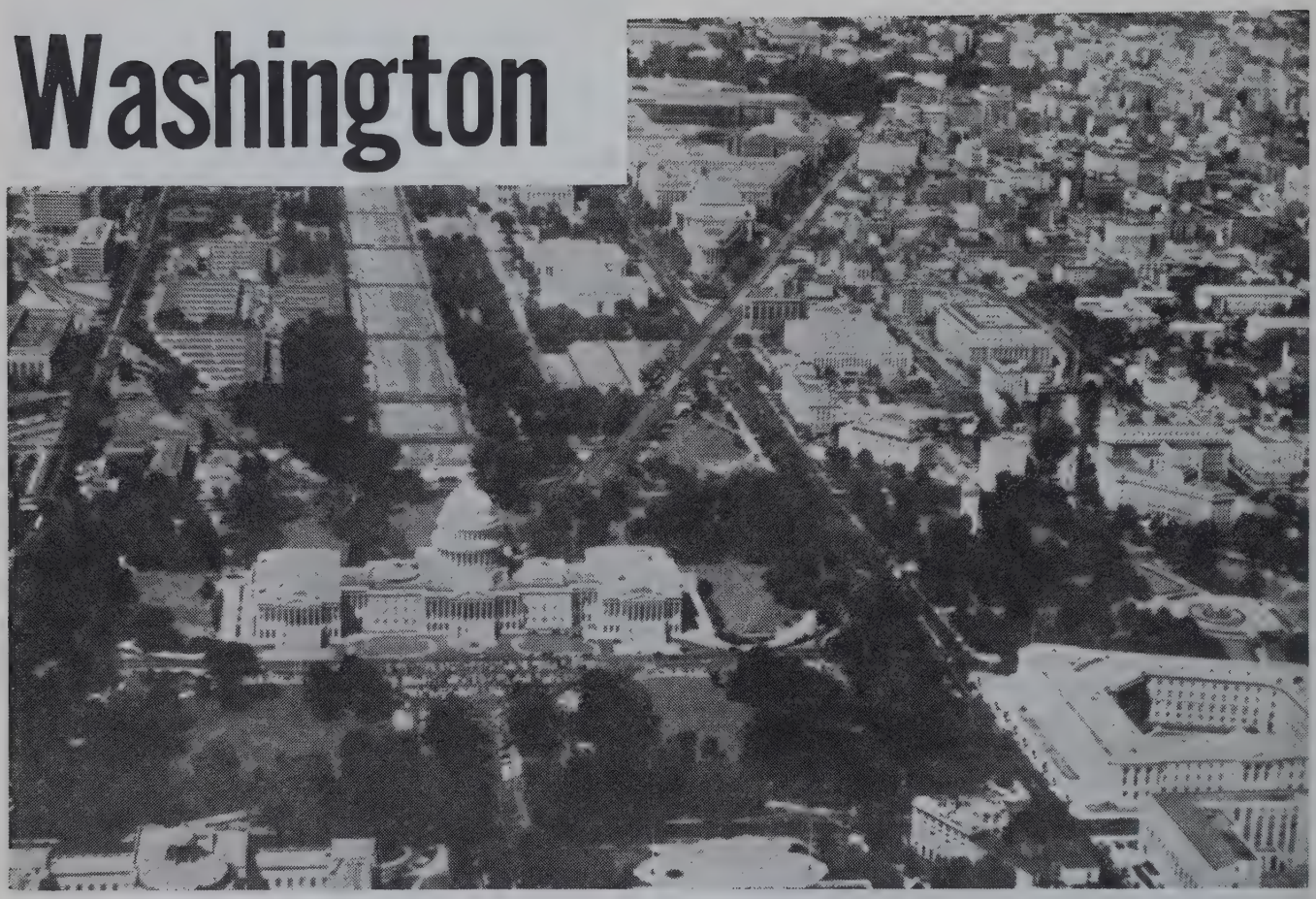
ON SITE DISCUSSION



Prince Yachai Chitrabongse (back to camera) consults with Pierre Pichard and two officials of the project on the raised platform of the main prang. Some of the delicate carvings on a column can be seen on the extreme left.

Washington



The garden capital where flowers — and politics — flourish

THERE are few cities in the world that can equal Washington in the spring for sheer natural beauty. Clouds of pale pink cherry blossom float over the tidal basin, and in the waters are reflected three of the city's noblest monuments. The five hundred and fifty-five foot pillar, of the Washington Monument dominates the Washington skyline like the Eiffel Tower in Paris. On the south side of the basin is the classical rotunda dedicated to Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. Then to the west is the magnificent Lincoln Memorial. Although Lincoln is not buried here, this is considered by many to be the noblest and most beautiful memorial ever erected to commemorate any individual.

Enormous beds of flowers carpet the lawn of the White House, a simple but imposing residence of Presidents at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Any morning of the week one can find hundreds of tourists lined up to enter the grounds and the residence itseif. For all Washington buildings are open to the public, including the White House.

Most visitors make a point of touring the Capitol whose majestic dome rises at the eastern end of Pennsylvania Avenue. Nearby is the Library of Congress whose vast collection of more than forty thousand million books, papers, manuscripts and films covers every known phase of human knowledge.

Close to the Library of Congress is the Supreme Court where laws made by Congress are interpreted.

Between the White House and the Capitol building stands the magnificent National Gallery with its price less collection, including a Leonardo da Vinci painting.

Opposite the National Gallery is the National Archives building. In this building are exhibited the three principal documents of the American Republic and the Bill of Rights. These documents are sealed in bronze and glass cases filled with helium and screened from harmful light rays by special filters.

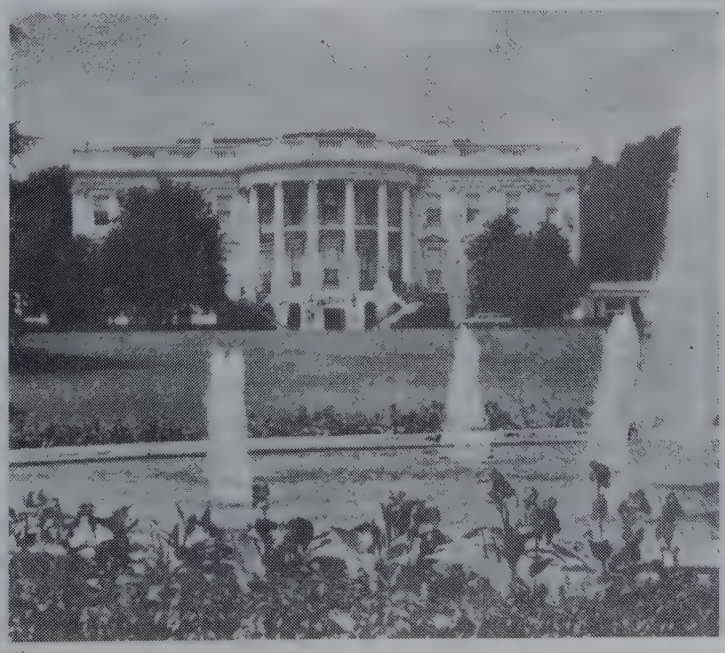
Washington also has the second largest zoo in the United States. Gifts of animals made to the President and other high ranking officials are turned over to the Washington Zoo thus making it one of the world's finest and most interesting.

A riot of colour

The Zoo forms part of Rock Creek Park a densely forested park one mile wide and 3,500 acres in area which cuts through the city.

Washington is a city of homes and gardens. In spring and summer the trees which line the streets are in leaf and gardens everywhere are a riot of colour—golden forsythia, white bridal wreath and crimson ironwood or Judas trees. Private homes are seldom fenced so that the gardens form one continuous stretch broken only by an occasional hedge.

Perhaps the most imposing of the Washington streets is Massachusetts Avenue. Here reside two thirds of about a hundred diplomatic missions accredited to the U.S. capital. Lending an exotic note to the avenue is the Moslem and Islamic Institute established and maintained by the eleven Moslem nations represented in Washington. Not far from Massachusetts Avenue is a Buddhist shrine erected for worshippers of that faith. There are, of course, many Christian churches of all denominations and a number of synagogues. The most famous churches are perhaps the National Cathedral on Wisconsin Avenue and the newly completed Catholic shrine where Lucy Johnson, the daughter of the President was married last year.



In the foreground is the gracious classical rotundo to commemorate Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence. In the background, reaching for the sky, stands the needle-shaped monument which constitutes the Washington Memorial.

While on the subject of streets, Washington is probably the easiest city in the world to get around in. The city was originally planned by a French engineer, Pierre L'Enfant, who emigrated to the United States. L'Enfant designed the city with a series of avenues radiating from circles. The circles have given traffic officials a headache in modern times but the street plan originated by L'Enfant has worked out well.

North and south streets are numbered in sequence — one, two

An imposing view of the White House with fountains playing in the spacious grounds. It has been the residence for 34 Presidents, the first to occupy it being John Adams.

"Equal Justice for All," is the inscription above the portals of the United States Supreme Court where laws passed by Congress are interpreted.

three etc. from the Capitol building. East and west streets are lettered, A,B,C, up to Y, then they are given two syllable names in alphabetical sequence, then three syllables, Harrison, Kennedy etc. Then they are named for flowers and trees — still in alphabetical sequence. Radiating avenues are named for States. So you always know where you are and how far you have to go if for example you are invited to visit a friend who lives at 45th and Yuma, northwest.

Unlike other American cities, Washington has no skyscrapers, no large industries, no subways. Nor does it have an elected self-government. And except for participating in Presidential nomination elections, residents of the District of Columbia have no voting rights. The city, or District of Columbia as it is called officially, is run by three Commissioners appointed by the President.

One industry

Washington is above all a city devoted to politics and government. As William Howard Taft, 27th President of the United States, described it fifty years ago: "Washington has but one industry, which is government and that industry, but one product, which is politics."

The halls of congress, the Supreme Court, the White House and the many federal agencies located within the area and the diplomatic missions are for Washington what the bourse, the market place, the harbour, shopping and the theatre are for other cities like London, Paris, or Tokyo.

Like many other modern capitals Washington was created to be a capital. But it was not the first capital of the United States. The capital had been located variously in Annapolis, Baltimore, Treton, New York and Philadelphia.

The decision to create a wholly new city as the national capital was part of a complex compromise made by congressional leaders in 1789. At that time it was decided to place the federal district or capital on a tract of land 100 miles square, on the banks of the Potomac River, the historic boundary between north and south. The actual selection of the site was made by America's first President, George Washington, and the plans entrusted to the French engineer L'Enfant.

When the first members of Congress and their families arrived in Washington in 1800, it wasn't much more than a small village with a scattering of stores and houses.

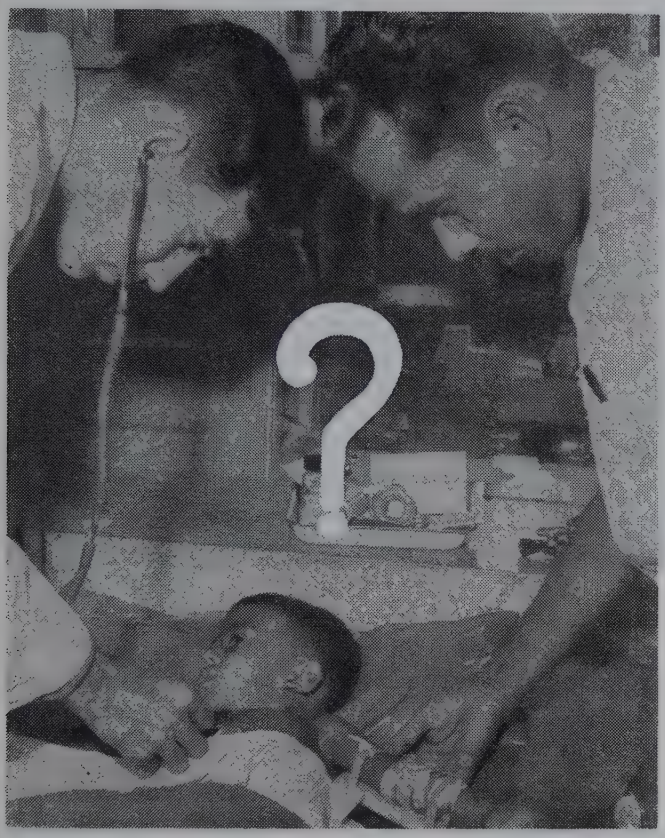
When British troops burned Washington in 1812, many people hoped this would provide a good excuse to move the capital elsewhere. But they were doomed to disappointment and rebuilding began immediately after the British were driven out.

For decades thereafter Washington remained a half finished capital with muddy streets and empty lots mocking the grandeur of L'Enfant's vision. But during the Civil War, the city became an armed camp ringed with forts and teeming with troops and supply trains. President Lincoln himself visited the front lines and watched the rebels retreat,

Washington experienced another great period of growth during the First World War. And in the era between the two wars, particularly during Roosevelt's administration, Washington expanded rapidly.

Washington's total population today — including suburban Maryland and Virginia — is close to two million. Culturally the city ranks with other world capitals in music, art and theatre.

SEATO CONTINUES TO SPONSOR INTENSIVE RESEARCH



THE CHOLERA CLOUD

there's a silver lining somewhere

FEW words evoke more fear today among people of the world than "cholera". This disease has the same connotation as starvation: death. A starving man, however, may take weeks to die. A man with cholera may very likely be dead within hours.

Fear is well justified, for in cases that fail to receive needed treatment the death rate may be as high as 40 per cent. And many cases go untreated — for only a fraction can find their way to hospitals equipped to deal with them.

In the regions of the world where cholera is present at all times — East Pakistan, West Bengal, Indonesia; and where it has struck periodically in recent years in Hong Kong, the Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Burma, Korea — it is always the poorer people in areas which are the least well served with communications and health services who are hardest hit by the disease.

Poor sanitation and the use of contaminated water are often given as the reasons why cholera stays in an area and why epidemics occur. So, in the long term, cholera may cease to be an ever-present threat as a result of improvements in these fields.

But there are so many gaps in the basic medical knowledge of cholera that even this cannot be treated as a certainty and in the meantime, thousands of people will continue to die every year.

The irony of the situation is that treatment is simple and effective; if given in time it reduces the death rate to less than one per cent.

Cholera presents a stiff bill to the countries which are unfortunate enough to experience epidemics. The cure, essentially, consists in replacing a massive loss of fluids from the body. But the cost of importing the fluid needed for each patient can be as much as one-third of a working man's annual income.

In the small laboratory at the Matlab Bazar treatment centre, a technician plates cholera cultures. These will be taken to Dacca for further investigation at the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory.

Either the families of victims suffer, or their governments must spend large sums of money which could be used instead for better health services, roads, sanitation and water supplies.

The only way to break the vicious circle is by a frontal assault on the disease itself, its cause, prevention and treatment. This is the role of medical research.

Situated in the heart of the world's main cholera area, the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, since it was established six years ago at Dacca, in East Pakistan, has mounted the most determined campaign ever devised to find the answers to the problem of cholera.

The laboratory's team of expert workers, mainly from Pakistan and the United States, but also from Britain and Australia, have already chalked up a number of achievements.

More protection

They have proved that commercial cholera vaccine has 85 per cent effectiveness over a few months' period; the search goes on for a vaccine which will give over 95 per cent protection against the disease for a longer time.

The period of treatment has been halved by giving tetracycline capsules in addition to feeding fluids into the veins of patients to replace their losses. A desperately ill cholera victim can now be restored to full health within three days.

The laboratory's work has shown that the mortality rate can be held below one per cent and its researchers are trying to crack even this hard core of deaths with further improvements in treatment. Most recently it has been proved that the addition of glucose to the treatment fluids can prevent occasional deaths in children who tend to develop low blood sugar level when they have severe diarrhea.

Some other studies have not produced such dramatic results. It was once thought for example, that vitamin deficiencies made some people more susceptible to cholera than others. Exhaustive research has failed to show that this is so.

Better vaccine

The real goals in cholera research are to find a better vaccine and perhap other means of giving fuller protection, and to develop easier, cheaper and more effective methods of treatment.

All research must be based on the human patient, for cholera is not a disease of animals and no fully satisfactory animal model has been found for experimental work.

So with the patient as their basic source of reference, researchers are probing every aspect of the disease.

One current line of research is directed at finding out whether the body fluids lost in cholera can be replaced by mouth feeding, rather than through the veins. If this could be achieved, treatment would be simpler and less costly to administer.

Fewer cholera patients would need treatment in hospital. At the present time, some patients are being given glucose by mouth to aid their recovery, because it has been found that glucose alone helps to arrest the massive loss of fluid. Experimental today, this therapy offers great promise for the future.

Many cholera patients are children, and a suggestion that the standard intravenous fluids may be too strong for them is being investigated.

The laboratory has also reopened studies into the uses of bacteriophage, a family of small organisms which attack and destroy disease-producing bacteria, and which have been thought in the past to be effective against cholera.

Other work is directed towards finding an antidote or an antibody against the poisons which are created by the cholera organism and which might be involved in producing the drastic effects of the disease. In this aspect of research lies the seed of a preventive which could turn out to be more effective than any existing vaccine.

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At the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca, a clerical assistant transfers information in records compiled in the field to punched cards.

In the treatment ward, nursing staff and an attendant fixing into position the needle for the intravenous feeding to a patient of a solution which will replace the fluids lost from the body at drastic speed in cholera cases.

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Basic to all work on the prevention and treatment of cholera is a better understanding of how the disease does its work.

On many points scientists have evidence, but not enough on which to base the firm answers which would make it possible to announce the end of cholera as the scourge of Asia. Nor can they give assurance that it would never again rampage across Europe and the Americas, as it did in the 19th century.

Yet the battle has been turned from the defensive to the offensive, and there is optimism in the cholera research camp that breakthroughs may not be too far away.

"Enormous strides have been made in our understanding of cholera in the past few years," states Dr. R.A. Phillips, director of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory. "Three years ago, for example, I said there was no evidence that any cholera vaccine is of any value. Today, we know they do have value, but not as much as we would like.

"We do not have information today on which to base a control or eradication program, but there is every possibility that in another three to five years, we will have both the information and the facilities to put that information to practical use."

Peace in Viet-Nam: We shall go on trying, says Wilson

IN a recent speech to the General Council of the United Nations Association at the University of Manchester, Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, reviewed his Government's policy towards the international organization and dwelt at some length on the need for a sound treaty to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons.

The signing of such a treaty as already proposed would be a major step toward protecting an anxious world from the appalling danger of nuclear proliferation.

On the war in Viet-Nam, he said that this was the most immediately urgent and preoccupying issue confronting the world today.

"Those of us who believe in the United Nations and its work could wish that the United Nations were able to play a more effective part in Viet-Nam. But we all understand why, for the time being, this cannot be.

Many attempts

"This is a crisis where all men and all Governments of goodwill must seek and strive for peace. No Government has striven harder than the British Government. Since we came to office in 1964, we have tried many times over. I need not list all our initiatives.

"It was precisely because the United Nations itself could not act," said Mr. Wilson, "that we invoked the Commonwealth — representing a fifth of the United Nations membership, a quarter of the world's population as widely representative and multiracial as the United Nations itself — indeed a United Nations in miniature.

"At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in June 1965 we proposed the Commonwealth Prime Mtnisters' Peace Mission to Viet-Nam, then there was the visit to Hanoi of my colleague Harold Davies and successive initiatives by Michael Stewart and George Brown with their fellow Geneva Co-chairman Mr. Gromyko, both here and in Moscow.

"And I myself have been in continuous contact with President Johnson and I have made long and continuous efforts with Premier Kosygin, culminating in the week-long effort last February when Mr. Kosygin was in London, when I believed we were in sight of peace.

Tribute to U.N.

"We shall go on trying," Mr. Wilson added. "I should like to pay particular tribute to the constant efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, to find a way forward. We are grateful that he is prepared to use his position and his authority to the full in this tragic issue. And we are in continuous touch with him. Indeed, speaking more generally, I should like to say how greatly we respect and admire the courage and devotion of this outstanding international statesman," Mr. Wilson said. (BIS)

U.S. HELPS TO KEEP THE PEACE —BUT NOT AS A POLICEMAN, SAYS RUSK

MR. Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State, said in a speech on May 11 at the opening of the 55th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that U.S. foreign policy was "relatively simple, relatively long-term and nonpartisan."

"Our foreign policy derives from the kind of people we are and from the international environment in which we live," he said.

"Most of our problems are complex, and many of them turn upon razor edge differences in judgment but it is no accident that the main lines of our policy under Democratic and Republican administrations have been national in character.

"The beginning of U.S. foreign policy was the kind of society the people built at home. Our example casts its shadow around the globe. Our words about freedom and justice would ring hollow if we were not making it apparent that we were trying to make our own society a gleaming example of what free men can accomplish under the processes of consent.

Main problem

"Our policy reflects the inescapable reality that we can no longer find national security in a world which is torn with violence and aggression, and the awful reality that a great war fought with modern weapons would destroy most of our civilization," said Mr. Rusk. The central problem for the nation therefore was to pursue an organized peace — a lasting peace, a world in which disputes are settled by peaceful means, a world free of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, in which each nation lived under institutions of its own choice but in which all nations and peoples cooperated to promote their mutual welfare.

"This does not mean we are the world's policeman. It does not mean we aspire to a Pax Americana. We do not participate in most of the crises which arise in different parts of the world. We use our diplomatic resources and our membership in such bodies as the United Nations to try to lay the hand of restraint upon high tempers and excessive violence and to help find ways and means to bring about a peaceful settlement of the many disputes that appear upon the world's agenda.

"But we do have our own more direct share in maintaining the peace. We have more than 40 allies with whom we are mutually pledged to resist aggression. These alliances were formed through the most solemn process of our Constitution — the treaty process. Their purpose was to let others know in advance that aggression against those to whom we are committeed will not be accepted.

'Peace' warning

"I hope that you will not consider it presumptuous for me to say that the integrity of these alliances is at the heart of the maintenance of peace, and if it should be discovered that the pledge of the United States is meaningless, the structure of peace would crumble and we would be well on our way to a terrible catastrophe....

"In all the tasks of building peace," Mr. Rusk added, "we encourage regional cooperative undertakings: Atlantic partnership, the prospective Latin-American common market, the beginnings of regional cooperation in Africa, and new regional and subregional organizations in East Asia and the Western Pacific."

Broad approach

Where problems extended beyond the limits of effective national or regional action, America encouraged broader approaches, through the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, GATT, and others....

"Although we do not expect other nations to copy our political or economic institutions, we have convictions about these matters, based on ideals and experience — and therefore will continue to do what we can to encourage trends toward self-determination, government with the consent of the governed, open societies, and individual human rights," said Mr. Rusk.

Australia has a deep interest in Asia, says Holt

FOLLOWING his April tour of Asian countries, Australia's Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, told the House of Representatives that his country's interest in Asia was deep and had to be developed and made permanent.

"For I believe, and my Government believes, that Asia is now the crucial area of the struggle to preserve the values of independence, liberty and social justice for which we fought in two global wars.

"I believe," Mr. Holt added, "it also offers bright prospects, if peace can be secured and maintained, for spectacular economic progress. We are not opposed to the social revolution which has been taking place and is continuing in South-East Asia. This social revolution reflects long-suppressed yearnings for national identity, social betterment and economic progress. We seek these things ourselves.

"We also seek to promote the best possible relations with countries which have chosen the path of neutrality. We support and seek to uphold the national integrity of all countries in the region. And beyond this, we look to a future settlement with mainland China without which there can be no lasting peace in Asia."

Referring to attitudes to Australia's stance in Viet-Nam, he said: "Generally, I am reinforced in my judgment that Australia is not — as is sometimes alleged by critics of my Government — damaging its image in Asia because of our action in Viet-Nam. Many countries in the region publicly support our position. Others have expressed, in private, understanding of our reasons for participation in Viet-Nam."

Mr Holt said his itinerary also allowed him to have useful talks in Singapore, Hong Kong, Okinawa and Manila. He was heartened and greatly encouraged by the warm and kindly spirit in which Australia was accepted as a good neighbour and a good friend.

He said his visit was part of the pattern of Australia's increasing involvement in Asia. "I hope there can be two-way traffic in personal exchanges and my Government will welcome visits to Australia as opportunity offers of leading public personalities from these and other countries of the region," he said.

Long history

Mr. Holt presented a country-by-country review of his tour. He said the long, difficult history of the nations of Indo-China helped to explain Cambodia's determined neutrality and its struggle to preserve the Khmer race with its own traditions and cultures.

Laos, due not to lack of enlightenment but largely to the aggression it has to withstand, was poor and underdeveloped. "With peace, I am sure Laos could make substantial progress. I assured its leaders that Australia would continue to make its contribution to the economic development of Laos and the stability of its currency through our contribution to the Foreign Exchange Operations Fund. I also assured the Laotian Government that it had our sympathy and support in its resistance to attacks on its sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality."

Mr. Holt was impressed with the stability and prosperity of the Republic of China and said there were good prospects of increased trade between the two countries. He said the establishment of an Australian Mission in Taipei last September would help the Australian Government acquire more information about developments in China.

"Despite some predictions to the contrary, neither our trade with mainland China nor our recent decision to accord diplomatic recognition to Mongolia were raised in official discussions," he said. "I explained at a Press conference that this was an Australian decision and that it was of value to the Republic of China to have a country like Australia, making its own decisions on the merits it saw in particular circumstances, generally supporting the position of the Republic of China in other areas."

Mr. Holt said Korea "has strength, is democratic, and is going ahead." Both nations reaffirmed their Manila accord to resist aggression in Viet-Nam until an enduring settlement was reached. "We agreed that the Vietnamese Government should be a full participant in any negotiations to end the conflict and that the nations which have contributed to the defence of Viet-Nam should also participate," Mr. Holt said. (AIS)

U.S. ENVOY MARTIN PRAISES THAI 'ENERGY AND INGENUITY'

A major contribution to the allied war effort in Viet-Nam has been made from military bases which Thailand has made available to U.S. aircraft, U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin said in New York on May 3.

In a speech to the Overseas Press Club, Mr. Martin praised Thai assistance in the defence of South Viet-Nam which he said underscored Thailand's commitment to the South-East Asia Treaty Organization. This contrasts, he noted, with some countries in South-East Asia which "have chosen not to risk their national existence in so direct and immediate a response" to Communist aggressors as Thailand has.

During a question and answer period the Ambassador said the Thai people have an acute understanding of the threat to freedom posed by Communist aggression in South-East Asia.

Being close to Viet-Nam they regard Communist incursions in that country "as a danger also to Thailand," he said, noting that in addition to military assistance Thailand has given to its allies, the Thai government's call for volunteers to fight in South Viet-Nam resulted in 40,000 applications.

Mr. Martin also expressed the belief that anti-Viet-Nam demonstrations in other countries of the world appear, as they also do in the U.S., stronger and more significant than they actully are, due to disciplined organizers.

Asked to comment on the effectiveness of U.S. aid in Thailand the ambassador said: "I can't think of any investment by America which has paid greater dividends."

Modernization

He noted that military aid the past year amounted to $60 million and economic aid to $40 million. He said U.S. funds have supported Thai efforts to modernize the administrative structure of the government and accelerate rural development.

U.S. military aid, he said, bolstered Thailand's own determined counter-insurgency efforts in the north-eastern section of the country. He said Communist infiltration appeared to level off after a sudden upsurge in 1966 and "even dropped down slightly." The Ambassador said the Thai people "have the energy and ingenuity" to cope with the situation.

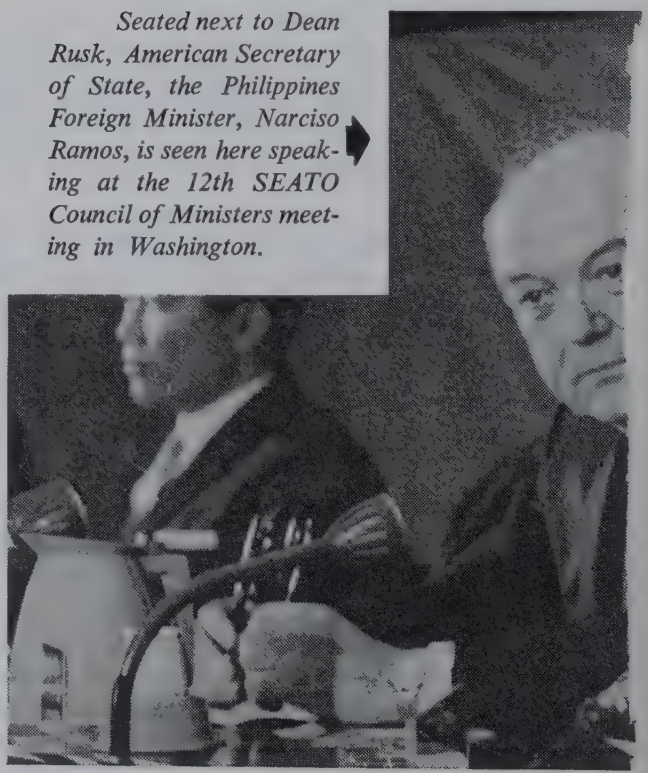
CONTINUED PAGE 26

IN FOCUS

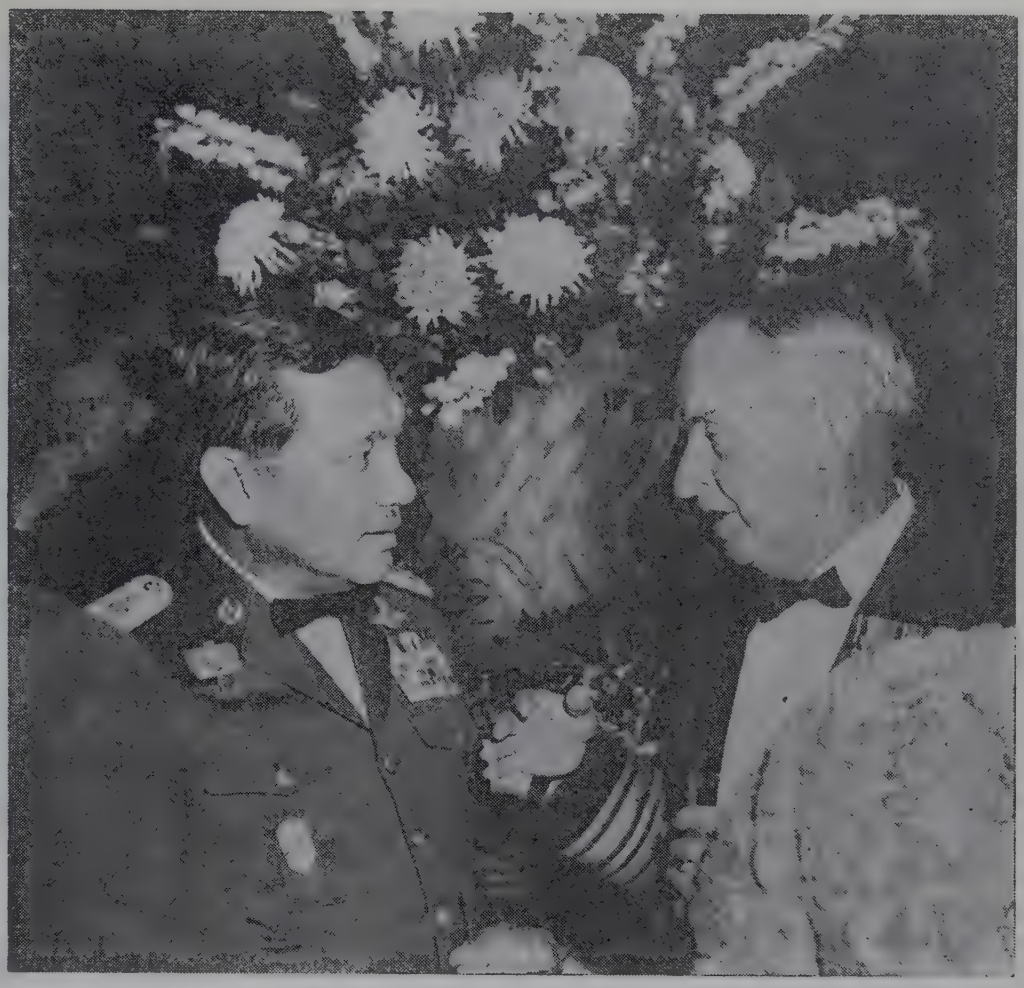
Thailand's Foreign Minister, Thanat Khoman, is pictured above delivering his opening speech at the 12th SEATO Council Meeting held in Washington in April.

SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas, hammers home a point at the press conference held following the final session of the SEATO Council of Ministers meeting in Washington. On the left is the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. D.A. Wraight, and on the right, Mr. W. Copeland, Director of the SEATO Public Information Office.

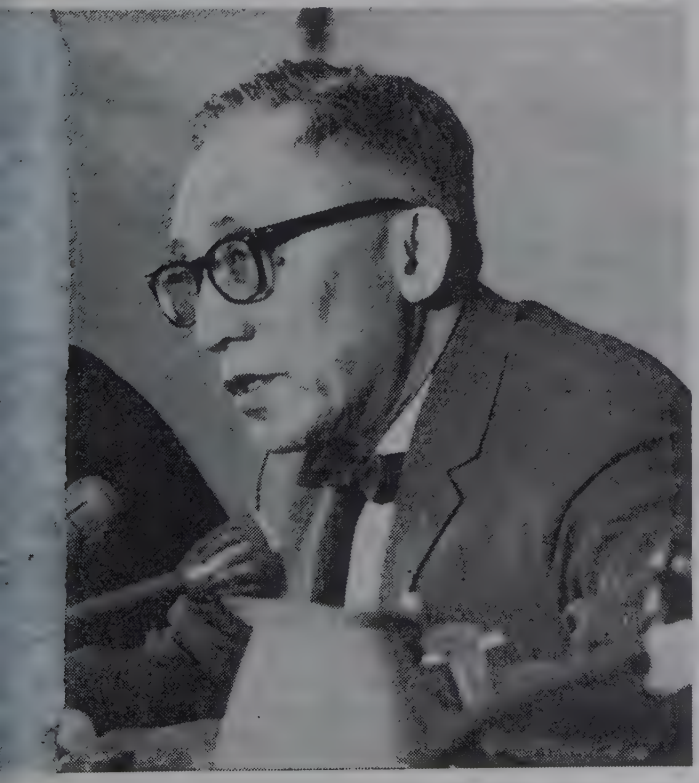
Seated next to Dean Rusk, American Secretary of State, the Philippines Foreign Minister, Narciso Ramos, is seen here speaking at the 12th SEATO Council of Ministers meeting in Washington.



At a special reception in honour of delegates ıding the 26th SEATO itary Advisers' Con- nce. Air Chief Mar- Dawee Chullasapya, ailand's Military Ad- r, chats with Admiral sses S.G. Sharp, the ted States Military iser.



Among those attending the 26th Military Advisers' Conference of SEATO held at the new State Department building in Washington in April were New Zealand delegates Lieut. General Leonard W. Thornton (left) and Col. N.R. Ingle, who are pictured here at the opening session.



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Mr. Martin also said that plans announced by Peking to subvert Thailand have accelerated. He said Thailand is moving with "extreme rapidity to meet this new threat."

The ambassador said also that America's commitments to a free Asia have produced a policy which promises to become as successful as that which helped to revitalize Europe after World War Two.

"All objective evidence now establishes that we have in the making in Asia and the Pacific a success of American policy fully as great as our success in Europe in the 50's."

He told the journalists that acceptance of the validity of American support had sparked a "startling momentum" toward getting on with the business of orderly and cooperative regional development in Asia.

AID FOR ASIA PLANS REVIEWED

"East Asia is on the move as never before in its history," U.S. Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bundy told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on May 2, in a lengthy statement setting forth the basic policy framework of U.S. assistance programs.

"Our role is that of a partner in the great changes that are under way," the State Department's top official for East Asian and Pacific Affairs told the committee.

Mr. Bundy noted that support of regional cooperative arrangements initiated by Asians themselves is an important component of U.S. aid "which will necessitate substantially larger appropriations of funds if we are to make good on our promises of strong support." (USIS)

FRENCH CABINET CHANGES

Following the elections for the National Assembly held in March, French President Charles De Gaulle named M. Georges Pompidou as Premier. There are 29 members in the new Cabinet. Twenty-five of them were elected to the National Assembly in the March elections.

They are: *Premier*, Georges Pompidou; *Ministers of State:* Cultural Affairs, André Malraux; Civil Service, Edmond Michelet; Overseas Departments and Territories, Pierre Billote; Scientific Research, Atomic and Space Affairs, Maurice Schumann; Relations With Parliament, Roger Frey.

Minister Delegate to the Premier: Economic Planning and Town and Country Planning, Raymond Marcellin.

Ministers; Justice, Louis Joxe; Foreign Affairs, Maurice Couve de Murville; Interior, Christian Fouchet; Armed Forces, Pierre Messmer; Economy and Finances, Michel Debré; Education, Alain Peyrefitte; Equipment and Housing, Eduard Pisani; Agriculture, Edgar Faure; Industry, Olivier Guichard; Social Affairs, Jean-Marcel Jeaneney; Transportation, Jean Chamant; War Veterans, Henri Duvillard; Post Office and Telecommunications, Yves Guéna; Youth and Sports, Francois Missoffe; Information, Georges Gorse.

N.Z., Australia, Thailand reject Soviet charges

The Governments of New Zealand, Australia and Thailand have rejected charges of aggression delivered in separate notes by the Soviet Government.

The notes accused the three Governments of complicity in aggression against the Vietnamese people and complained about the use of troops allied with the U.S. in South Viet-Nam.

In reply, the New Zealand Government said it had sent forces to Viet-Nam in response to a request from the Government of South Viet-Nam. The purpose was to assist the people of South Viet-Nam to resist aggression from North Viet-Nam. The Soviet allegations, it said, questioned the good faith and integrity of New Zealand.

The Australian reply said the Viet-Nam conflict was a direct result of a deliberate and unprovoked attempt by the North Vietnamese regime to overthrow the South Viet-Nam Government and impose its will on the South Vietnamese people.

The Thai Government pointed out that its actions were for the sole purpose of self-defence as the Communist North Vietnamese were intent upon sending agents to encourage guerilla warfare in Thailand with a view to setting up a Communist regime there.

DEFENCE

THE 26th conference of the SEATO Military Advisers opened in Washington on April 14 under the chairmanship of Admiral U. S. G. Sharp, Military Adviser for the United States and Commander-in-Chief, Pacific.

This was the second such conference to be held in Washington. A brief ceremony was held in the morning in front of the new State Department Building during which flags of member countries and that of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization were unfurled. Military Advisers, the Secretary-General of SEATO, and the Chief of the Military Planning Office attended the ceremony.

The chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Earle G. Wheeler, welcomed the delegates in an opening speech. The Secretary-General of SEATO, Lieutenant-General Jesus Vargas, also addressed the conference. The following communique was issued after the conference.

Communique

"THE Military Advisers re-emphasized the value and importance of SEATO in the face of the Communist threat in South-East Asia. They reaffirmed their determination to maintain and increase the military effectiveness of the Organization to resist Communist aggression.

The Conference noted the military situation in South Viet-Nam and drew attention to the increased force commitments by a number of member nations since the Military Advisers last met in Bangkok in December.

United States forces in South Viet-Nam have grown to over 435,000 men. The Australian Government now provides forces from all of its combat arms.

Advisers to the 26th Military Advisers' Conference of SEATO. Left to right are Admiral U. S. G. Sharp, (US); Lieut. Gen. Sir John Wilton, (Australia); Lieut. Gen. Leonard W. Thornton (New Zealand); Gen. Earle G. Wheeler,. (Chairman of the U.S Joint Chiefs of Staff); Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas (SEATO Secretary-General); Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, (Chief SEATO M.P.O.); Gen. Victor M. Osias, (Philippines); Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, (Thailand); and Gen. Sir Richard M.P. Carver, (U.K.)

In addition to an infantry task force and supporting air transport squadrons, a light bomber squadron and a guided missile destroyer are now operating against the enemy.

The Government of New Zealand has recently announced its intention to supplement its existing artillery battery with an infantry company and supporting elements. The Royal Thai Government has provided air and naval units and is now preparing to send a self-contained infantry task force.

In addition, the Royal Thai Government recently authorized B-52 operations from Utapao while continuing to afford facilities at other Thai bases for tactical air strikes against North Viet-Nam. All these contributions are in support of the valiant and sustained efforts of the South Vietnamese armed forces in withstanding the aggression from the North while at the same time South Viet-Nam is building a free and independent nation.

The Military Advisers reviewed existing SEATO defensive arrangments in the light of the current threat and agreed upon a procedure for more frequent assessment of the situation. They expressed satisfaction over the successful conclusion of two SEATO exercises, "Sea Rose" and "Siyasat," held recently in the Pacific area. They examined reports by the Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, and approved a programme of future work.

The Conference heard an address by the Secretary-General, Lieutenant General Jesus Vargas, on the general political situation in South-East Asia. The Secretary-General called for the continuing efforts by member nations to assist South Viet-Nam in its struggle against Communist aggression. He also stressed the value of SEATO civil programmes in furthering economic and cultural co-operation among the member nations.

The Military Advisers decided to hold their next meeting in Bangkok September 12 and 13. The meeting will be in the new SEATO Headquarters building shortly following its official opening ceremony.

27,000 miles —Vargas sets a lively pace

THE Secretary-General of SEATO, Lieutenant General Jesus Vargas, is able to pause for a moment before his hectic round of engagements in Washington for a chat and a cigarette with Mr. Chester Carter, Deputy Chief of Protocol for the United States.

The time: 5 p.m. on April 12th; the place: the VIP lounge of Dulles International Airport, Washington, upon arrival from San Francisco.

From the time he left Bangkok on April 6 until his return three weeks later, General Vargas travelled more than 27,000 miles by air, attended more than 25 official functions — including five press conferences — called on numerous officials, and delivered six speeches to various organizations and institutions both in the Philippines and the United States.

Apart from his Washington visit it was in the Philippines that General Vargas had his busiest time where he attended the 25th anniversary celebrations commemorating the fall of Bataan.

Wheeler speaks at Military Advisers' meeting

SEATO RESISTS CRITICAL RED CHALLENGE

GENERAL EARLE G. WHEELER, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, spoke to delegates at the opening of the 26th SEATO Military Advisers' Conference in Washington in April. Extracts from his speech follow:

"You meet here as representatives of free nations which are determined to remain free, and which are committed to defend the freedom of friends and neighbours in the Treaty Area. These purposes of SEATO have never been more important, or more relevant, than they are today.

"Over a decade ago, our leaders foresaw the dangers which could imperil the nations of the Treaty area. Now, what was visualized as a threat in 1954 has taken the clear, hard form of aggression. This aggression is hydra-headed internal subversion, externally-supported insurgency, and overt military invasion. But, whatever its shape, it clearly springs from a Communist decision to make South-East Asia a critical area of challenge, with the spearhead of this aggressive challenge pointing first at South Viet-Nam.

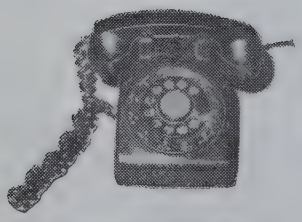
"In the face of this, the value of SEATO has been clearly underscored during the past few years. The SEATO Treaty, in the first place, has provided an indispensable constitutional basis for action. In accordance with it, the five Pacific members of the Alliance have extended support to a SEATO protocol state — South Viet-Nam.

"At the same time, the Treaty has proved to be resilient enough to permit the SEATO members aiding South Viet-Nam to act in accordance with their separate abilities and individual interpretations of their obligations. With this flexibility, some members have been able to assist with military forces. Others have confined their support to non-military measures. The significant point is that all have contributed in some form, giving greater meaning and strength to the Alliance than ever before.

Cooperation vital

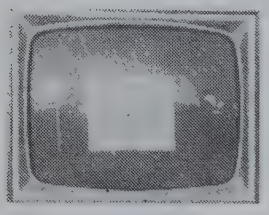
"SEATO is a defensive arrangement. It faces the reality that unless security can be achieved, there is little chance for independent nations in the area to build toward conditions in which their welfare and prosperity can be advanced. SEATO is based on the concept that security can best be achieved through cooperation among free-world nations.

"Altogether, the growing contributions of SEATO nations have strengthened the dam against aggression," said Gen. Wheeler.

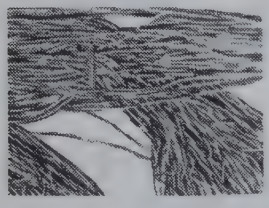


400 telephones

DIAL



30 T.V. sets



500 miles of wire

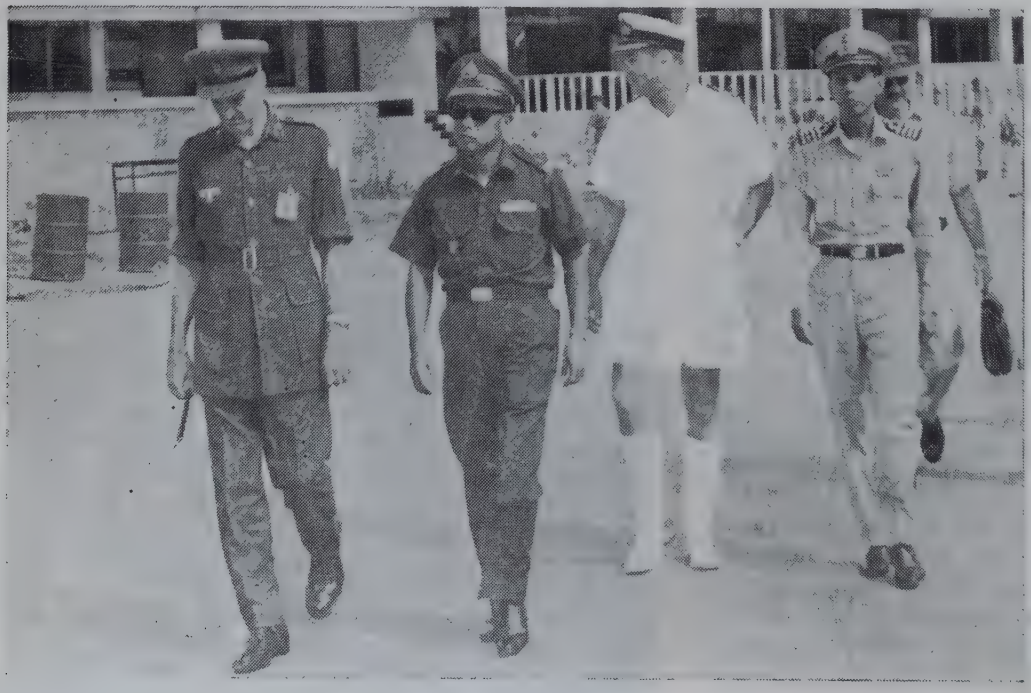
The two-week long exercise — the Organization's 33rd — involved air, sea and land forces from Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States — but with a difference; they waged a mock war without firing a shot. Instead, all battles were fought on maps and a battery of 30 television screens with communication links provided by 400 telephones.

SEATO's out-of-the-ordinary map exercise "AURORA" involving more than 850 men from five member nations was launched on May 15 at the Asian Trade Fair site on the outskirts of Bangkok by Thailand's Prime Minister and Supreme Commander, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn.

A fly over by 12 jet aircraft, a 19-gun salute, music by massed bands, and a march past by troops of the participating nations added to the impressiveness of the opening ceremony.

The "battlefield" was situated in one of the largest exhibition halls on the fair ground. According to the Exercise Director, Major General Richard G. Stilwell, Macthai Commander, "Exercise Aurora" was equal in scope and complexity to any staged by NATO.

Explaining the exercise in terms of a "free-play map manouevre" General Stilwell said it had the following specific objectives:



1. To develop and standardize common staff procedures and plans and take advantage of the expert professional knowledge of the participating nations;

●

The Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, is pictured here being conducted on a tour of "Exercise Aurora" facilities by the Deputy Director of the Exercise, Brigadier F.S. Eiloart of the United Kingdom.

'A' FOR AURORA

2. To bring together the officers and men of SEATO so that mutual understanding and friendship may prosper and grow;

3. To familiarize the staff with combined multi-national operations.

The predetermined course of action of an "enemy" was plotted in the exercise control centre on large scale maps which were continually televised. The "players" were thus able to examine the "enemy's" latest moves on television screens and plan counter-measures accordingly which were passed to the control centre and marked up on maps.

Very realistic

In this way the continuous military action testing a vital part of SEATO's defence plans was acted out in exactly the same manner as in a real war.

"A free-play map manoeuvre such as this," said General Stilwell, "provides an excellent vehicle to review and test tactical, logistic and administrative plans on almost any given level."

In his opening remarks Thailand's Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn said the exercise was designed to test SEATO's capability to defend, delay and prepare plans for attack against an enemy's armed aggression in the Treaty Area.

Working together

"The ultimate success of collective defence as clearly described in the Treaty itself lies mainly in the ability of the armed forces of its member nations to work together," the Prime Minister said.

The conduct of such operations as this exercise required close command relationship, control and coordination among the member nations. "Our ability", the Prime Minister added, "to work together as members of a team to fulfil our common objective is essential."

Deputy Directors of the exercise were Brigadier F.S. Eiloart of the United Kingdom and Major General Chalard Hirunsiri of the Royal Thai Army.

Pictured above is a carttographic expert putting the finishing touches to one of the numerous large scale maps used in Exercise Aurora.

Westmoreland puts Congress in the picture

THE following are extracts from the text of an address by General William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in Viet-Nam, before a joint meeting of the U.S. Congress on April 28.

"The Republic of Viet-Nam is fighting to build a strong nation while aggression — organized, directed and supported from without — attempts to engulf it. This is an unprecedented challenge for a small nation such as the Republic of Viet-Nam. But it is a challenge which will confront any nation that is marked as a target for the Communist stratagem called 'war of national liberation.' I can assure you here and now that militarily this stratagem will not succeed in Viet-Nam.

"In three years of close study and daily observation I have seen no evidence that this is an internal insurrection. And I have seen much evidence to the contrary — documented by the enemy itself — that it simply is aggression from the North.

"Since 1954, when the Geneva Accords were signed, the North Vietnamese have been sending leaders, political organizers, technicians and experts on terrorism and sabotage into the South. Clandestinely directed from the North, they and their Hanoi-trained southern counterparts have controlled the entire course of the attack against the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

"More than two years ago, North Vietnamese divisions began to arrive, and the control no longer was as clandestine. Since then, the buildup of enemy forces has been formidable. During the last 22 months, the number of enemy combat battalions in the South has increased significantly, and nearly half of them are North Vietnamese. In the same period, overall enemy strength has nearly doubled in spite of large battle losses.

"Enemy commanders are skilled professionals and provide good leadership. In general, their troops are thoroughly indoctrinated, well trained, aggressive and under tight control.

"The enemy's logistic system is primitive in many ways. Forced to transport most of his supplies down through south eastern Laos, he uses combinations of trucks, bicycles, men and animals. But he does this with surprising effectiveness. In South Viet-Nam, the system is well organized. Many of the caches we have found and destroyed have been stocked with enough supplies and equipment to support months of future operations....

"For months now we have been successful in destroying a number of main force units. We will continue to seek out the enemy, catch him off guard, and punish him at every opportunity.

Enemy uses terror

"But success against his main forces alone is not enough to insure a swift and decisive end to the conflict. This enemy also uses terror — murder, mutilation, abduction and the deliberate shelling of innocent men, women and children — to exercise control through fear. This tactic, which he employs daily, is much harder to counter than his best conventional moves....

"One hears little of this brutality here at home. What we do hear about is our own aerial bombing against North Viet-Nam, and I would like to focus on this for a moment.

"For years the enemy has been blowing bridges, interrupting traffic, cutting roads, sabotaging power stations, blocking canals and attacking airfields in the South, and he continues to do so. Bombing in the North has been centered on precisely these same kinds of targets and for the same military purposes — to reduce supply, interdict the movement and impair the effectiveness of enemy military forces.

"Within his capabilities the enemy in Viet-Nam is waging total war all day — every day — everywhere. He believes in force, and his intensification of violence is limited only by his resources and not by any moral inhibitions.

"To our forces, a cease-fire means just that. Our observance of past truces has been open and subject to public scrutiny. The enemy permits no such observation. He traditionally has exploited cease-fire periods when the bombing has been suspended to increase his resupply and infiltration activity.

"This is the enemy — this has been the challenge. The only strategy which can defeat such an organization is one of unrelenting military, political and psychological pressure on his whole structure — at all levels.

Attacks will continue

"From his capabilities and his recent activities, I believe the enemy's probable course in the months ahead can be forecast. In order to carry out his battlefield doctrine I foresee that he will continue his buildup across the demilitarized zone and through Laos, and he will attack us when he believes he has a chance for a dramatic blow. He will not return exclusively to guerrilla warfare, although he certainly will continue to intensify his guerrilla activities.

"I expect the enemy to continue to increase his mortar, artillery, rocket and recoilless rifle attacks on our installations. At the same time he will step up his attacks on hamlet, village and district organizations to intimidate the people, and to thwart the democratic processes now under way in South Viet-Nam.

Producing results

"Given the nature of the enemy, it seems to me that the strategy we are following at this time is the proper one, and that it is producing results. While he obviously is far from quitting, there are signs that his morale and his military structure are beginning to deteriorate. Their rate of decline will be in proportion to the pressure directed against him.

"Faced with this prospect, it is gratifying to note that our forces and those of the other Free World allies have grown in strength and profited from experience. In this connection it is well to remember that Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand and the Philippines all have military forces fighting and working with the Vietnamese and Americans in Viet-Nam.

"It also is worthy of note that 30 other nations are providing non-combat support, and that all of these Free World forces are doing well, whether in combat or in support of nation-building. Their exploits deserve recognition, not only for their direct contributions to the overall effort, but for their symbolic reminder that the whole of the Free World opposes Communist expansion.

"As the focal point of this struggle in Asia, the Republic of Viet-Nam armed forces merit special mention because South Viet-Nam had literally no armed forces in being. There was no tradition of leadership, nor was there an educational system to provide leaders. The requirement to build an army, navy and air force in the face of enemy attack and political subversion seems, in retrospect, an almost impossible task; yet, in their determination to resist the Communists, the Vietnamese have managed to do it.

"What we see now in Viet-Nam is a military force that performs with growing professional skill. During the last six months, Vietnamese troops have scored repeated successes against some of the best Viet Cong and North Vietnamese army units.

Support vital

"Perhaps more important in this total effort is the support given by the Vietnamese military to the government's nation-building or revolutionary development program. Nearly half of the Vietnamese army now is engaged in, or training for this vital program which will improve the lot of the people.

"As I have said before, in evaluating the enemy strategy it is evident to me that he believes our Achilles' heel is our resolve. Your continued strong support is vital to the success of our mission.

"Our soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and coastguardsmen in Viet-Nam are the finest ever fielded by our nation. And in this assessment I include Americans of all races, creeds and colours.

"These men understand the conflict and their complex roles as fighters and builders. They believe in what they are doing. They are determined to provide the shield of security behind which the Republic of Viet-Nam can develop and prosper for its own self and for the future and freedom of all South-East Asia.

"Backed at home by resolve, confidence, patience, determination and continued support, we will prevail in Viet-Nam over Communist aggression.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

THE Australian Minister for Air, Mr. Peter Howson, announced on April 19 that Canberra jet bombers of No. 2 Squadron, RAAF had arrived at Phan Rang air base in South Viet-Nam.

Mr. Howson stated that the Canberra aircraft would operate in support of the Australian Task Force in South Viet-Nam and might also be employed as part of the allied combat air contribution in support of other allied ground forces and against enemy movements and concentrations. The squadron would operate under Australian command and United States operational control. (AIS)

● A group of senior service officers and government officials from the Thai National Defence College have been visiting Australia as part of a study tour.

The superintendent of the College, Lieutenant-General Chalerm Mar-Haddh-Na-Nond, who has been leading the group, is pictured here talking to Major General J. W. Harrison G. O. C. Eastern Command.

Australia's Minister for Defence, Mr. Allen Fairhall, said this was the sixth visit to Australia by students from the college. He welcomed the visit as futher evidence of the cordial relations between the two countries. (AIS)

● American Secretary of State Dean Rusk disclosed that half the governments of the world, singly or in groups, have tried to end the war in Viet-Nam.

The United States has been willing to accept at least 28 different peace-making proposals — but the Communist regime in Hanoi has rejected every one, he said.

The Secretary of State made the statement in an address on May 1 to the 55th annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

"You should know that the President spends just as much time on the search for peace as on the military struggle," Mr. Rusk said. "You should know that we keep in touch with all the nations of the world, including some with whom we do not have formal relations," he added. (USIS)

MORE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS GIVE A HELPING HAND

THE V.S.O. MOVEMENT — BRITAIN'S EQUIVALENT OF AMERICA'S PEACE CORPS — IS GAINING MORE AND MORE IMPETUS, WITH RECRUITING UP LAST YEAR BY 50 PER CENT.

THE increasing success of volunteers from Britain, including those in Thailand, is mentioned by the Chairman of Britain's Voluntary Service Overseas, Viscount Amory (pictured right) in his annual report for 1965-66.

This also details programmes of selection, training and planning for the year 1966-67.

The report says there has been increased recognition by overseas employers of the value of volunteers from colleges of education.

"As the proportion of these among our qualified volunteers will be much greater (30 per cent) in 1966-67 the success of the certified teacher volunteers in 1965-66 is most encouraging," says Viscount Amory.

By the end of September last year, the organization posted 1,418 volunteers overseas, of whom 943 were graduates or holders of professional qualifications and 475 cadets. Since then the number has increased by more than 50.

"Once again, the overall total represents an increase of 40 per cent over the previous year," says the report, "while the number of graduates and qualified volunteers rose by over 50 per cent.

"These satisfactory results we can attribute to improved recruiting methods, to the energy and enthusiasm of the Director and his staff and to our returned volunteers, for their influence among their contemporaries, and the talks they have given up and down the country have played a vital part in recruitment and in the increased awareness on the part of the general public of the value of the work of V.S.O."

VISCOUNT AMORY

In Western Malaysia, V.S.O. had 32 graduates: in Sabah 18 graduates, 14 cadets; in Sarawak 21 graduates, 20 cadets; in Singapore 11 graduates; in Thailand three graduates, nine cadets; in the Philippines five graduates; in Laos four graduates, two cadets; in Hong Kong, one cadet.

The work has been divided into four divisions dealing respectively with projects and recruits falling roughly under the headings of agriculture, medical, technical and industrial, and miscellaneous.

The numbers recruited in each division were: agriculture, 162; medical, 117; technical, 141; and miscellaneous, 68 — of whom 16 were librarians and 10 social welfare workers. (BIS)

V.S.O. scholar who taught at a Bangkok school

BLINDNESS IS NO HANDICAP TO HELEN

Helen is pictured above with a group of VSOs being greeted on arrival in Bangkok by the British Ambassador, Sir Anthony Rumbold. Helen, with handbag, is standing in the front row beside the Ambassador.

MISS Helen Starns, aged 23, has recently returned to Britain after spending 18 months in Bangkok, where she has been teaching English at Satri Prachakorn School, New Road.

Miss Starns has been totally blind since the age of six months.

Having obtained a degree in English at Oxford University, Helen went to Bangkok under one of the numerous schemes for British Voluntary Service Overseas.

At Satri Prachakorn School, she taught English grammar and literature to the two senior classes, as well as teaching the staff for four hours a week.

For this, she took with her the Braille versions of the books on the school's curriculum, including Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" which she herself had translated into Braille.

When she first arrived in Bangkok, she spoke no Thai, and her classes were entirely in English. Gradually — and she adds: "Thanks entirely to the great patience of Thai people" — she learnt enough of the Thai language to help along the weaker pupils.

An added bonus was that her attempts to speak Thai were considered so endearing that it brought her many friends. Far from letting her blindness handicap her, Helen found that it gave her even closer contact.

She was particulary helped by another teacher at the school, Miss Prayong Sukhapan.

A link between Thailand and Britain is Helen's initiation of a pen-friend link between pupils at Satri Prachakorn School and girls at Chislehurst Technical School, Kent, in southern England. (BIS)

SOIL on the moon WAS HIS SUBJECT

SOUTH-EAST ASIA'S first regional conference on soil engineering was held recently in Bangkok, Thailand. The meeting, sponsored by engineering societies in Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States, and managed by the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, attracted engineers from 14 countries and territories in the South-East Asian area, including Pakistan.

Guest speaker was Professor T. William Lambe, Professor of Civil Engineering and head of the soil mechanics division of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In his address to the conference Dr. Lambe chose for his subject "moon soil" and emphasised the importance of studying the soil mechanics of the moon.

Dr. Lambe said soil mechanics entered into the selection of sites suitable for landing on and exploration of the moon. It was also a factor in considering the design of equipment.

The study of lunar soil mechanics would also help to determine the maximum heights that could be climbed and where vehicles could be driven. It would enter into problems of construction above the ground, or of underground bases needed for protection against meteorites.

He said there were great problems involved in studying the moon's surface, and these were accentuated by the fact that objects weighed only one-sixth of their weight on earth, and by extremely low temperatures.

He outlined the various techniques that could be used to determine the structure of soils on and below the surface of the moon.

The United States space program, Dr. Lambe said, has had a great impact on science and technology. About 75,000 scientists and engineers are involved in the programme. The impact on education through scientific education and research grants has also been considerable.

The full benefit of new technology opened up by space research in such fields as weather, satellites, and communications had perhaps not yet been realized, Dr. Lambe said.

Prince Wan Waithayakorn, the Deputy Prime Minister, presided at the opening ceremony of the conference which was held at the Montien Hotel in Bangkok.

During the conference plans to form a South-East Asian Society of Soil Engineering with Bangkok as its headquarters were discussed at a working luncheon attended by the delegates. Dr. Za-Chieh Moh, of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, who was chairman of the organizing committee of the conference, is ad hoc chairman of the proposed society.

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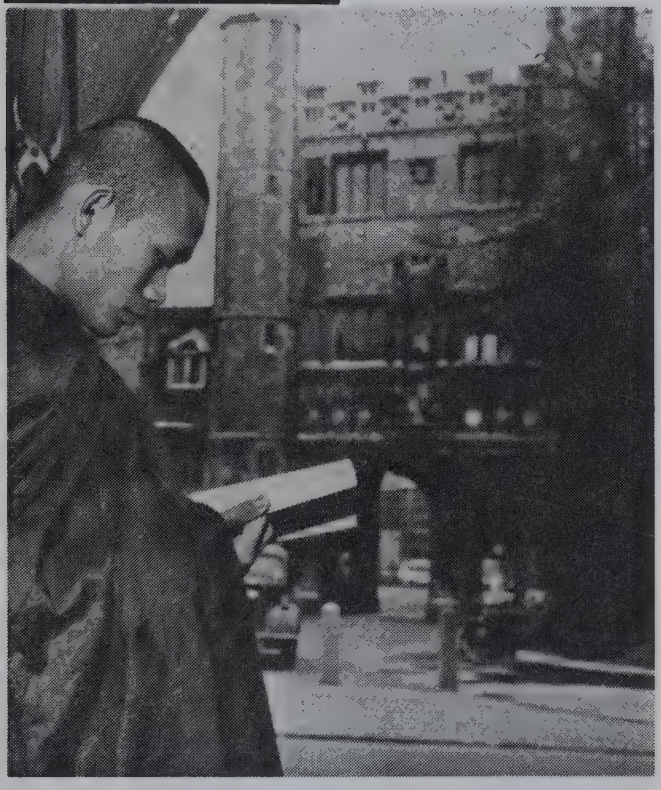
Professor Lambe is pictured here chatting at a reception on the first day of the conference with Syed Hasan Nasir, a graduate of the N.E.D. Engineering College, Karachi, who is a second year student in soil engineering at the SEATO Graduate School.

CAMBRIDGE as I see it

BY A THAI BUDDHIST



THE Venerable Phra Maha Sathienpong Punnavanno, the first Buddhist monk from Thailand to study at Cambridge, in England, says he is finding the ancient university city "very peaceful and conducive to working."

He began his studies in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali and the cultural history of India towards the end of last year. He will teach these subjects to monks at the temple of Wat Thong Nopakun, Dhonburi, when he returns to Thailand in about three years time.

Ordained six years ago after entering the temple when he was 21 years old, the 27-year-old monk has been in England now for over 12 months. He spent the first year learning English while living with a community of Buddhist monks in London.

Cambridge University is well known for its Faculty of Oriental Studies, and Sanskrit has been taught there for over 100 years. The Professor of Sanskrit is Sir Harold Bailey, and when in 1927 he studied at England's other best known university, Oxford, he was a fellow student of Mom Luang Pin Malakul, now Thailand's Minister of Education.

One of Sir Harold's former students is Professor M.L. Chirayu Napawongse, now Professor of Sanskrit at Chulalongkorn University.

The Ven P.M. Sathienpong has met many people from Thailand while he has been in England. He has also spent a week at a Buddhist centre of meditation in Scotland. "I was also interested to find a Buddhist society run by the students at the university," he added.

The university authorities have given him permission to wear his saffron robes instead of the traditional black gown. (L.P.S.)

BANGKOK as I see it

BY AN AUSTRALIAN LECTURER

THE role of Buddhism in the student life of South-East Asia, with particular reference to Thailand, is the subject of a study being undertaken under the SEATO Research Fellowship programme.

Mr. George Reed Bolster, is seen here discussing his program of research with Phra Maha Adisakdi Adhichando, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Buddhism, Maha Chulalongkorn University (a Buddhist university).

Mr. George Reed Bolster, Lecturer in Comparative Religion, University of Melbourne, Australia, who has been granted a SEATO Fellowship for this study, has recently arrived in Bangkok and will spend five months in Thailand, chiefly in Bangkok and in the northern city of Chiengmai.

Mr. Bolster's research is being conducted by personal interview, questionnaire, discussions with Buddhist leaders, educators, sociologists, anthropologists and the students themselves. He also plans to spend some time as a lay resident in a monastery.

The study will involve an investigation into the background of the student population with the purpose of determining which elements of Buddhism have had the most dominant influences.

Mr. Bolster is also interested in finding out the extent to which the young people identify themselves consciously with Buddhist cultural inheritance.

Mr. Bolster has published two books on Buddhism: *The Buddha* in 1961, and *The Teaching of the Buddha* in 1965.

CENTO farm experts meet

A 10-DAY CENTO CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE LED RECENTLY TO SOME FAR-REACHING RECOMMENDATIONS IN LINE WITH THE ORGANISATION'S CURRENT DEVELOPMENT POLICY

A NUMBER of far-reaching recommendations resulted from the 10-day CENTO Conference on Agricultural Extension which recently concluded in Izmir.

The conference was planned to bring together experts from all five CENTO countries in order to provide an opportunity for discussing an up-to-date and practical approach to agriculture. This entailed proposed solutions to the difficult problems of training and advising farmers in modern methods.

Among the recommendations stemming from the conference were:

1. The development and coordination of programmes of agricultural extension, home economics and for rural youth;

2. Studies into basic problems of agricultural extension;

3. Interchange of information and ideas regarding agricultural extension within the regional countries;

4. Interchange of seeds, nursery stock and other products produced by research;

5. Extension services should make more use of agricultural economics, which can constitute important contributions to their work. These contributions are in marketing, management, credit and cooperatives — which can greatly improve agricultural production and distribution.

In view of the vital importance of agricultural extension in the Treaty Area, it was proposed that a CENTO regional conference should become an annual event.

The conference which began in Ankara, visited Denizli before moving to Izmir. Many field trips were included as part of the programme.

Meanwhile, in line with the emphasis currently being given by the Central Treaty Organization on matters concerned with agricultural development, another meeting on an important facet of the subject — Arid Zone Research, in relation to Pakistan — was held in Lahore in May.

POLLUTION

Graduate School river studies will help solve problem

THE appointment by the Bangkok Drainage and Sewerage Planning Committee of consulting engineers to report on the sewerage, drainage, and flood protection systems for Bangkok and Dhonburi has focussed attention on the present and future condition of the Chao Phraya River.

Even ancient people in Thailand realised that the "advent of pestilence" was partly due to the pollution of river water but thought that sufficient propitiation of *Pi Ha* (the spirit that brings pestilence) could be achieved by building shrines at different places and by keeping water near the shrines unpolluted.

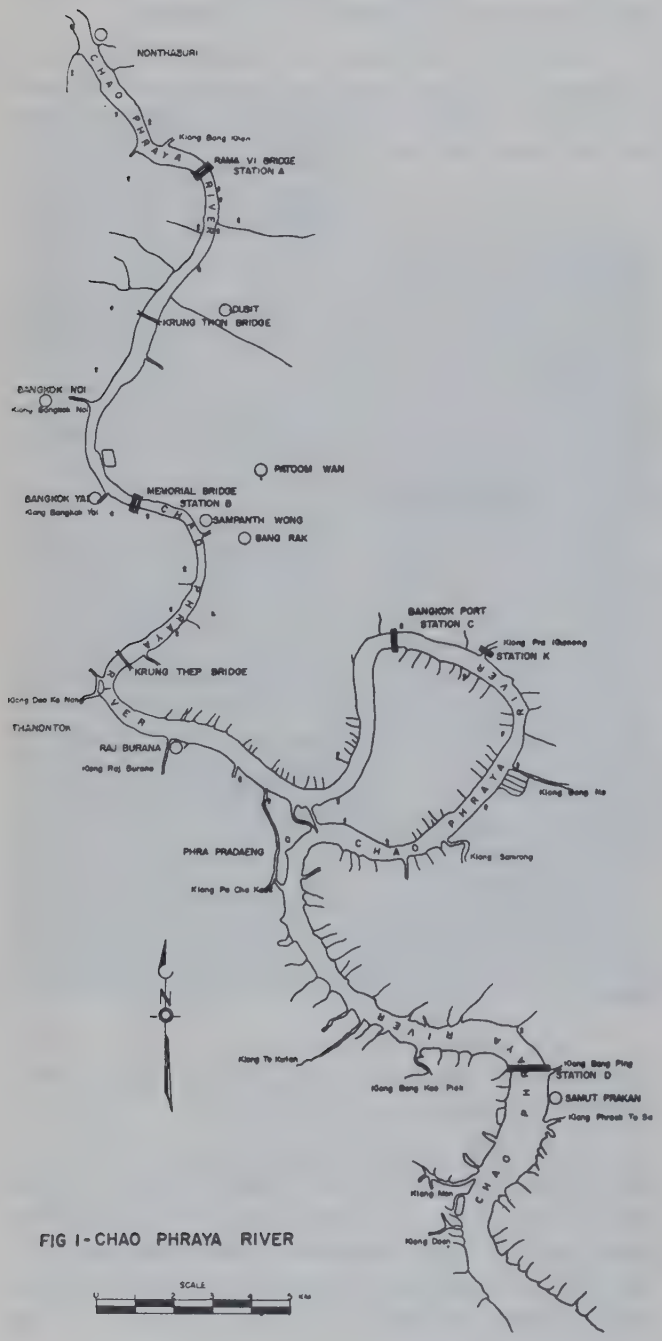
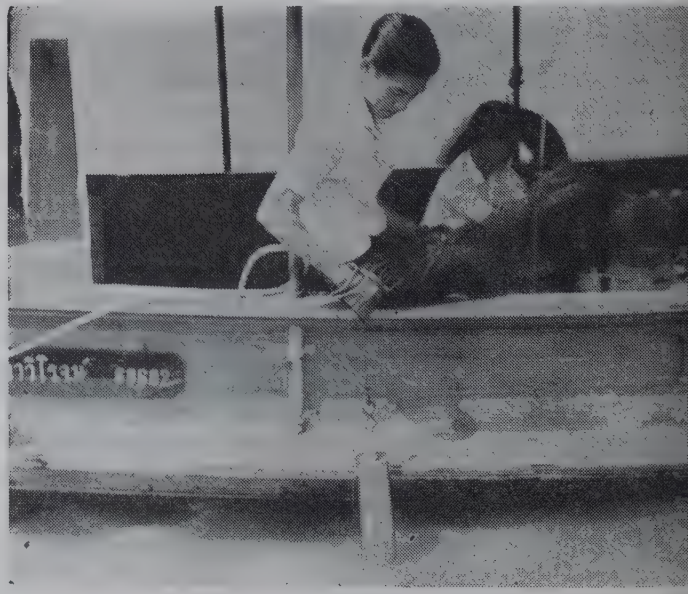


FIG 1 - CHAO PHRAYA RIVER



Although Menam Chao Phraya is still highly revered, increasing urbanization along the banks of the river, with free discharge of wastes, is having an adverse effect on its condition and the increasing health hazards associated with its use.

In major industrial countries of the world, a great deal of attention has been paid in recent years to the study of river pollution and its control. On the other hand, developing countries in South-East Asia have not concerned themselves with these problems and it is now essential that solutions be sought, before they extend beyond the limitations of possible financing.

Conditions which make river pollution problems in the tropics different from those in temperate climates include the higher temperature and greater intensity of solar radiation, as well as the lack or minimal treatment given to organic wastes.

Some preliminary studies on the condition of the Chao Phraya River estuary were carried out from August 1965 to July 1966 through the combined efforts of several departments of the Thai Government. The results of weekly sampling and analysis carried out at three stations in the river and on selected klongs (canals) in the city have shown the broad changes in conditions which occur over the year at high and low tides.

Results useful

Whilst these results were useful in assessing the seasonal effects, it was considered desirable to study diurnal variations to better understand the effect associated with the times of discharging pollutional loads. For this purpose, the Public Health Engineering area of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, in cooperation with Camp, Dresser & McKee, the consulting engineers, carried out studies in March 1967.

All students and staff in public health engineering at the Graduate School, as well as engineers from the consulting firm, were involved on two occasions in a 48-hour sampling and analysis programme. Four sampling stations on the river and one on a major klong were selected at sites shown on the map at the far left.

●

The first stage in surveying pollution of the Chao Phraya river is the collection of water samples by boat. This is being undertaken by survey personnel in the picture on the left.

A SEATO Graduate School student from Viet-Nam, Miss Luong Tieu-Vuong, is seen here in the laboratory conducting a titration experiment to determine the biochemical oxygen content of water samples taken from the river.

●

At the river stations, samples were taken every two hours over the 48-hour period at nine sampling points; these were located at the quarter, half, and three-quarter width points across the river, and at the surface, mid-depth, and the bottom of the river.

On the klong, duplicate samples were taken at the mid-width, mid-depth point every two hours for the duration of the study. Four boats were hired for the occasions together with boatmen (and often with their families who lived on board); the professional staff worked two 12-hour shifts during each 48-hour survey period.

As there was a great distance between the extreme sampling stations, and because of the intense congestion of traffic on Bangkok streets, the logistics of the operation presented substantial problems.

Men and materials had to be transported to the stations every 12 hours and samples brought back to the Graduate School laboratory at 6-hour intervals. Although some minor mishaps occurred, such as the violent bouts of seasickness of one graduate student, all went according to plan and the work was accomplished satisfactorily. Students and engineers from Pakistan, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Viet-Nam participated in this cooperative venture.

Composite samples were kept iced until they reached the laboratory where testing to determine the most probable number of coliform organisms (MPN) in each sample was immediately carried out. The samples were also analysed for turbidity, chlorides, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), and chemical oxygen demand (COD). During the periods of sampling, the Royal Irrigation Department was responsible for recording the stage of the river at each station and for making measurements of the velocity at a section near Krung Thon bridge.

The results of the study, in conjunction with the previous findings, will enable a more complete understanding of the pollutional condition of the river and the changes which occur in it. Being tidal above Bangkok, the Chao Phraya River presents a more complex problem than that which would occur in a fresh-water river always flowing in one direction.

The tidal movements result in much greater residence times of the pollution in the river than would normally occur; this affects the ability of the river to accept, without detriment, high pollutional loads.

Photosynthesis

The Public Health Engineering Area of the Graduate School, in association with the Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand, has also been concerned for some time with a study of photosynthetic oxygen production in the Chao Phraya River. This project has involved measurement of diurnal changes in dissolved oxygen in the river at Memorial Bridge at different conditions of tide and season. In addition, light and dark BOD-bottle studies have been carried out in which clear and opaque BOD-bottles filled with water have been incubated in the river at various depths for different times.

This procedure gives results from which estimates can be made of the oxygen contribution from photosynthetic activity in the river and its availability with respect to time and depth. During the most recent pollution survey, light and dark BOD-bottle studies were again carried out at Station B so previous findings could be correlated with the various data which were accumulated.

Future projects connected with pollution of the Chao Phraya River are planned by the SEATO Graduate School to assess the re-aeration which occurs at the surface of the river, and the oxygen depletion which occurs as a result of deposition on the bed of the river.

A Thai Graduate School student, Mr. Soralux Tosukhowong, is pictured here carrying out water conductivity tests upon samples taken for the Chao Phraya River.

Although these studies are, for convenience, being made on the Chao Phraya River in Bangkok, many of the findings will be applicable to rivers in other parts of South-East Asia and similar regions of the world. In particular, the results from photosynthetic oxgen production and re-aeration studies will be generally relevant to the large delta rivers on which many cities in South-East Asia are situated.

Whilst the primary aim of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering is to provide post graduate education to engineers in South-East Asia, the research associated with the degree programme is orientated toward the needs of the region. The present river pollution study and related projects are examples of the success of this intention.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

HOLT ON AID FROM AUSTRALIA.

While Australia was constantly acquiring new skills itself it was able at the same time to pass on its technological skills and experience to developing nations of Asia and Africa, according to the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt.

He told an audience of about 1000 Australian and overseas delegates to the Third International Congress on Human Relations that Australia had tariffs to protect Australian industry but did not propose a tariff on ideas.

"For more than a quarter of a century we have been giving technical aid in both man-power and materials to under-developed countries," Mr. Holt said. "Under the Colombo Plan we have given, in technical assistance alone, as distinct from economic assistance, something like $44,800,000 to countries in Asia and Africa. Through SEATO we have given $15,689,000 mainly in the technical field, and through a number of other agencies, bi-lateral and multi-lateral, we have contributed several more millions.

"This may not be large when matched against the total need, but this direct help is continuing and increasingly stands as a constant reminder that our technological assets are sufficiently high for us to be able to export them to needy countries. Is there a better bridge between humanity and technology than this?" Mr. Holt added. (AIS)

U.S. HAND OVER II AIRCRAFT

The Philippine Air Force received an additional three F-5 twin-jet supersonic aircraft and eight U-17A multi-purpose planes from the RP-US Military Assistance Program during a handing over ceremony at Nichols Air Base on May 24.

The U.S. Ambassador, William McCormick-Blair Jr., turned over the brand-new planes to Defense Secretary, Ernesto Mata.

Brg. Gen. Jose B. Ramos, the PAF Chief, said the aircraft would be utilized in the role of air defense.

The F-5s would considerably boost the jet fighter requirements of the PAF while the U-17As would make it meet the aerial demands of socio-economic projects.

Pak. Cabinet meets in new capital

History was made recently when the Pakistan Presidential Cabinet held its first meeting in the new capital of Islamabad after the shifting of the Government.

The Cabinet met under President Mohammad Ayub Khan in the new Secretariat Building, in which most of the central ministries are now located.

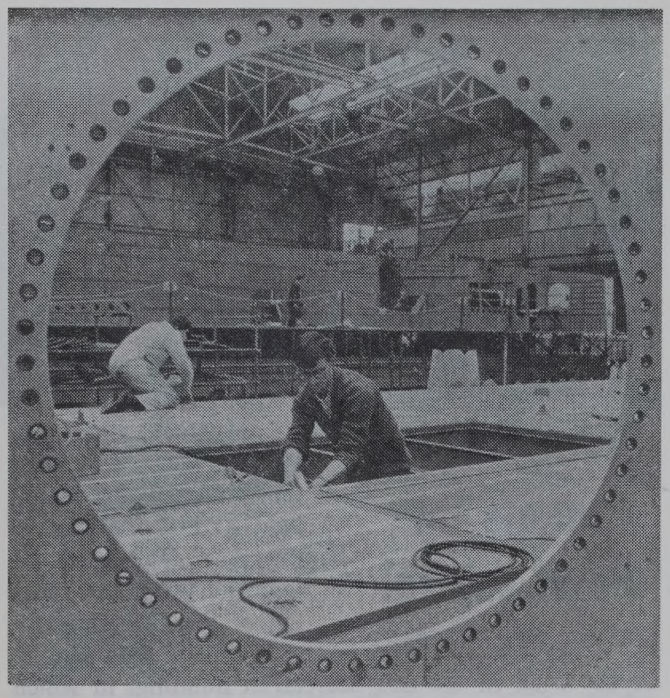
Recording a message for Radio Pakistan, the President described it as "a very historic occasion" and added: "We hope that we will be holding more and more of our important official functions in this place because it is only then that the place will begin to develop a life of its own."

New professor joins SEATO Grad. School

Professor Richard Sylvester of the University of Western Australia (right) has joined the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering as Professor of Coastal Engineering.

Well-known for his research work on coastal processes and related subjects, Professor Sylvester has worked at the National Institute of Oceanography in England and at the University of California in the United States.

Pictured with him in front of the hydraulic laboratory of the SEATO School are Professor E.F. Schulz, Associate Professor of Hydraulic Engineering and Chishti Faiz Ahmad of Lahore, West Pakistan, a second year student in hydraulic engineering.



U.K. BOOSTS 'HOVERCRAFT' ORDERS

Riveters are pictured at work on the second of the two SR-N4 hovercraft now under construction at the British Hovercraft Corporation in southern England. These 165-ton craft — the largest air riding vehicles in the world — are being built for Hoverlloyd for their Ramsgate/Calais service and for British Rail Hovercraft at a cost of over £1,000,000 each. They could carry as many as 700 passengers in a "commuter" version but will probably be equipped to carry 250 passengers and 35 cars.

Currently the corporation has a production run of 40 SR-N5, 18-passenger and SR-N6, 38-passenger amphibious craft, many of them for export, with materials ordered for a further production batch of 20.

Besides these vehicles, BHC is working on a new BH-7, 40-ton craft that may be used as a fast patrol boat and for logistic support roles. In a civil role this craft could carry up to 140 passengers at speeds of up to 70 knots in calm water or up to 40-50 knots in 4 to 5-foot waves.

A larger vehicle, the 80-ton, BH-8, with a passenger capacity of 280, is also being designed for open water operations. (BIS).

THAIS TRAIN HARD FOR V.N. VENTURE

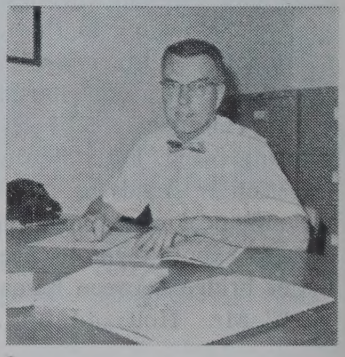
The Thai volunteer combat team is leaving for Viet-Nam around the end of July. The team is now undergoing training in Kanchanaburi province.

This was revealed by Colonel Sanan Yutthasarnprasit, commander of the regiment. The colonel said the troops will carry out both military and civic action in Viet-Nam.

The volunteers are undertaking four stages of training. Having completd these stages, Colonel Sanan said the volunteers will be ready for active operations worthy of the regiment's nickname "Queen Cobra". He said the men were being put through the most rugged possible training to prepare them for the rigours of Viet-Nam.

Colonel Sanan disclosed that each combat team will serve in Viet-Nam for from eight to 12 months. Training of the next team will start right after the dispatch of the first team. So far 40,000 volunteers have enlisted for the service.

Prof. back from Middle East visit



Professor John Hugh Jones, Professor of Transportation Engineering, SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, returned to Bangkok recently after participating in the Middle East Regional Meeting of the International Road Federation held in Beirut, Lebanon.

Professor Jones presented a paper entitled: "Developing a Policy on Geometric Design of Highways."

Over the past few years Professor Jones has been invited to participate in conferences of the International Road Federation in Sydney, Madrid, Tokyo and London. His book, *Geometric Design of Modern Highways*, is widely used by engineering institutes throughout the world.

Following the meeting, Professor Jones remained in Beirut for a week to lecture on geometric design at a refresher course for practising highway engineers sponsored by the American University of Beirut, the British Road Laboratory, and the Ministry of Public Works of the Lebanon.

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Seato Publications

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO Annual Report 1965-66 (English, Thai) — by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

SEATO: 1954-1964 (Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)
Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

Manila Pact and Pacific Charter
Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)
The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan
Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets
by M.R. Seni Pramoj.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program
SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries
A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)
The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical
Research into Disease—I: Cholera (Pakistan—SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory).
Research into Disease — II: The Search for Health (SEATO medical projects in Thailand).

Community Development
Report of the SEATO Seminar on Community Development, July 19-23, 1965.

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)
A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)
An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Posters:
Better Communications for Better Living (English, Thai)
Skilled Hands for National Progress (English, Thai)
The Painter's View of his Country — I
Good Health Key to National Prosperity

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal
by Dr. Hans Heymann Jr. A discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking on Revolution
Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Communism in Decline: the Huk Campaign
by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, June 1967

A TELEVISION CAMERA PA
ONTO ONE OF THE MA
LARGE-SCALE MAPS USED
SEATO'S LATEST "EXERC
AURORA," AS MAJOR EDWA
FERNANDEZ, MAP POSTI
OFFICER OF ONE OF T
TASK FORCES PINS A MARI
TO A POSITION IN THAILA